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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1917

No. 38

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ANOTHER DYESTUFFS WARNING

The statement of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association filed with the Senate Finance Committee points out clearly the joker in the Underwood Tariff Act referred to in the issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of February 7, when Dr. Charles F. Herty was quoted as saying that Germany would attempt to enter sulphur colors without the payment of the specific duty of five cents a pound under the exception in the law which excludes from the specific duty all indigoids whether or not derived from indigo. The Manufacturing Chemists say in their brief:

"The two classes—alizarin and indigo—already represent 16,000,000 pounds by weight of American color imports out of a total of 50,000,000 pounds, and if they were permitted to reach our shores at one-half the duty imposed on the others they would soon represent nearly all of our colors. Dyes obtained from anthracene and indigoids comprise every shade of color in the rainbow. The colors thus excepted by the bill may be readily adapted for use on cotton, silk, wool, leather, in making paints, or for any other purpose for which the strictly aniline colors may be used. Taken on the average the colors thus excepted sell at lower prices in the form in which they are sold than the so-called 'aniline.'"

It does not require very keen foresight to see what will happen after the war to the American dyestuffs industry if the tariff is not changed and the joker eliminated. Manufacturers can protect their investments by keeping in touch with their Senators and Congressmen and posting them fully on the meaning of the clause which seems to have been inserted in the bill through German influences. In a way it is a campaign of education to make plain to the lawmakers in Washington the impossibility of competing successfully with Germany unless the tariff is increased. Unless the industry is protected the United States will again become dependent upon Germany for the dyes needed in the textile trade and will not be able to produce the materials absolutely necessary in manufacturing explosives.

CHANGES IN WAR REVENUE BILL

The War Revenue bill was revised by the House in a few particulars before it was passed, and some of these changes affect the drug and chemical trade. Surtaxes on incomes above \$40,000, larger inheritance taxes, and a 5 per cent tax on the selling price of automobiles and auto parts and a double tax on cigarettes, tobacco and snuff are the principal increases. Soda fountain syrups, including coca cola, are taxed 10 per cent of cost. Fertilizers, nitrates and unmanufactured platinum are retained on the free list. The Spanish War stamp taxes on a wide range of articles from playing cards to bonds are retained.

The bill as originally written provided for a tax of 5 per cent on the price paid by the retailer for drugs purchased from and after May 1. An amendment adopted by the House taxes only such merchandise as may be purchased by a retailer (who is not also a wholesaler) since April 6, the day the war was declared, and which he has

on hand at the date of the passage of the bill. Stock previously acquired is exempt.

The bill is now in the Senate and the Finance Committee is likely to make many radical changes. A proposition to tax gross sales has already been suggested and has met some opposition. It is urged that food products and clothing should be excepted. The proposed tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is far in excess of the percentage contemplated by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS when a plan was laid before the Senators and Congressmen for a Federal License and Commercial Tax on gross sales. One-tenth of one per cent would probably raise more revenue than the Government would need in one year.

Regular letter postage is advanced from two to three cents. While not as drastic as originally reported, the increase in rates charged to periodicals is heavy.

The changes likely to be made by the Senate Finance Committee are to strike out the following items in the House bill:

1. The tax on corporations of 16 per cent of all profits above 8 per cent substituting for it the British system, based on average profits for five years prior to the war.
2. The zone postal rate system for newspapers and periodicals, substituting a direct tax on advertising, including newspapers and magazines, billboards, posters and street cars. A 2 per cent tax is favored.
3. The retroactive tax on private and corporation income.
4. The horizontal tariff of 10 per cent ad valorem upon articles now upon the free list.

A member of the committee says that the motive in making these changes and others to follow is to avert injustice to business. The Senate wants to temper the bill so that, instead of causing alarm among business men, it will install confidence. The Senate has been deluged with protests from all over the country against the more drastic features of the House measure.

Further changes in the inheritance, tariff, freight, passenger, and liquor taxes also are being considered by the committee. Professor Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission, discussed the 10 per cent additional tariff levy with the committee, recommending changes to equalize alleged discrepancies in the House provisions. Some articles placed on the free list by the House, it is expected, will be made taxable by the Senate committee, and others now subject to the extra 10 per cent customs levy made free of duty.

The bill probably will not be reported for a week.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

General banking and monetary conditions have not been disturbed by the financial transactions of the Government, according to the announcements of the Federal Reserve Board and banks in the leading cities. While building contracts in large centers do not show any expansion over last year, textile merchants are buying cautiously, and carpet manufacturers are curtailing; on the other hand the steel industry is assured of prosperity for several years and steel stocks are at high records, shipbuilding is expanding rapidly, coal miners' wages have been advanced, all war industries are extremely active and railway earnings show some improvement although traffic conditions are still bad.

The situation indicates a gradual transition from the demand for luxuries to necessary requirements for war and economic living. There is not less work, but it is

shifting to new channels. Gradually workers will be employed in the lines where they are most needed under the new conditions.

It is probable that the fear of non-employment has led many to hoard their savings temporarily and the Liberty bond issue does not appeal to those who are dependent upon a weekly income. With a better understanding of the situation and a more secure feeling regarding employment these funds will be available. There is no doubt that there will be a great demand for workers in every line. The farms, the factories, the trades, the professions are all to be drawn upon for war purposes, and those who remain must fill the vacant places. Even the men of 60 and 70 who are prone to say they are no longer wanted will find themselves as necessary as the young men. When the country is fully awake to war demands patriotism will do the rest.

BILL TO ABROGATE GERMAN PATENTS

Thomas Ewing, Commissioner of Patents, is the author of a bill to abrogate German patents which is under consideration by the Department of Justice, and when approved will be introduced by Representative Charles B. Smith of New York, who is chairman of the House Committee on Patents. The bill is said to be conservative and may provide for licensing American manufacturers to make salvarsan and other remedies which are in demand in this country. There was talk of the Government undertaking the manufacture of some drugs by taking over pharmaceutical plants for that purpose, but this plan is not likely to be adopted. German firms are said to contemplate charging \$4.50 per tube and American manufacturers offer to produce it at \$2.

DRUG MARKET CONDITIONS STABLE

Government orders are flooding the pharmaceutical houses and the leading plants are working to capacity to supply the demand and at the same time fill contracts and orders from regular customers. The market is kept fairly clear of speculators by a general understanding that only trade customers will be supplied. It is next to impossible for anyone who has not bought goods previously to obtain any quantity of the drugs now in demand.

The Government's buying system is now regulated to conform to the facilities of the several firms who bid on proposals and under the working plan suggested by the committee of manufacturers who went to Washington recently, there is every probability that the orders will be filled without upsetting the market or denuding it of drugs needed to keep the health of the general public up to standard. The greatest handicap of the manufacturers is lack of labor and a shortage of containers, especially bottles, owing to the requirement of the Government that a large proportion of the supplies shall be in small packages for distribution to ships and troops at widely separated points.

It becomes necessary for the manufacturers to fill the Government contracts promptly, both for patriotic and selfish reasons, because if the Government failed to get its supplies the plants might be taken over and private contracts would then be laid aside until the Government orders had been filled.

While the Government's requirements in quinine are large and the supply is not quite up to conditions before the war there is an easier feeling owing to the recent arrivals of cinchona bark in sufficient quantities to fill all pending orders. With respect to opium the situation is

less hopeful, but with the co-operation of Great Britain there is little likelihood that the United States will run short. The demand in the trade is less insistent, owing in part to the price, and the available supply is being carefully conserved.

EDITORS ASKED TO WARN BUSINESS MEN

Editors of technical and trade papers heard short addresses by members of the Cabinet and Council of National Defense on Friday in Washington. Herbert C. Hoover said the war would last probably two to five years. He believed that Canada and the United States could furnish 60 per cent of the 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain needed by the Allies this year, but 80 per cent must be supplied in order to keep the armies of the Allies at the highest efficiency.

Secretary of War Baker said every resource of the Allies was exhausted when the United States entered the war.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, New York, urged the editors to prepare the country for industrial changes. Production of luxuries, he said, must cease and all energies directed toward supplying only the necessities of life. He said the United States was about to see the greatest industrial activity the country ever has known.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE RECEIVES SUGGESTION FOR TAX ON GROSS SALES

Sentiment Favors Exception of Food Products and Clothing—Amendment to House Bill Relieves Retail Drugists of Part of Tax on Stock.

(*Special Correspondence.*)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29—In view of the almost universal dissatisfaction with the revenue bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, the opinion is gaining ground at the Capitol that, before the bill is signed by the President, it will include a tax upon all gross sales of all manufactured articles with the exception of food products.

It appears that this suggestion was considered by the House Ways and Means Committee when framing the bill, but it was thought to be rather unfair to some businesses, the objection being raised that a tax of one per cent on all gross sales would mean a tax of 25 per cent of the net income of one manufacturer as against possibly five per cent of the net income of another, depending entirely upon the margin on which the different businesses were operated.

The further argument was advanced by the committee that they did not desire to tax articles of wearing apparel, which would have been included had a gross sale tax been included in the bill. The committee, according to one member, selected taxes that could be most easily passed on to the consumer without injuring any manufacturer.

Should evidences of the disfavor in which the present bill is held continue to reach the members of the Senate in as great volume as they are now coming, there is no doubt but that some very sweeping changes will be made, and it has been suggested that a tax of one and one-half per cent be imposed upon the gross sales of all manufactured articles except food and wearing apparel, and possibly some other necessities.

Retail drugists and department stores handling drugs will be relieved of liability of taxation on their entire stocks of such merchandise as a result of an amendment to the revenue bill which was adopted by the House of Representatives shortly before the measure was passed.

The bill as originally written provided for a tax of five per cent on the price paid by the retailer for certain commodities, among them all drugs purchased from and after May 1.

The amendment adopted taxes only such merchandise purchased by a retailer [who is not also a wholesaler] since April 6, the day war was declared, and which he has on hand at the date of the passage of the bill. If a dealer has bought a thousand dollars' worth of such merchandise since April 6 and has \$500 worth left on hand when the revenue bill becomes a law, he will be taxed on that amount only. Stock previously acquired is also exempted.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SEEK CHANGE IN TARIFF TO PROTECT DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

File Brief With Senate Finance Committee Pointing Out Insidious Clause Which Admits Foreign Colors at Lower Duty Than Was Intended—Future of the Industry Threatened.

(*Special Correspondence.*)

WASHINGTON, May 29—The Manufacturing Chemists' Association is endeavoring to obtain additional legislation in the war revenue bill which has just gone through the House of Representatives to overcome the results of the activities of mill interests of the South, which secured the exemption of certain dyestuffs from the assessment of a specific duty provided for other dyes.

The bill, which was enacted into law last year, after imposing a general thirty per cent duty on colors and dyes, embodies the specific rates designed to encourage the foundation of the dyestuff industry in the United States. Section 501 of the law imposes for a period of five years or more a special duty of 2½ cents per pound on intermediates and five cents per pound on finished colors and dyes, but an exception was included which cuts out from the five-cent specific natural and synthetic alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo.

In a brief filed with the Senate Finance Committee the manufacturing chemists state that the class of colors thus excepted from the operation of this law constituted 27 per cent in money value of all the dyes sent out from Germany to the United States in 1913, and German exports alone represented more than 80 per cent of the American consumption of all colors in that year.

Excepted Colors Increasing in Number

According to the statement of the chemists, of the 101 dyes invented since 1906, seventy-four, or roughly 74 per cent, come within this exception. Of the tonnage of these new dyes imported in 1913-1914 ninety per cent came under this exception. These new dyes are adaptable to displace, and in some instances had already displaced, old-time aniline dyes, and to a great and rapidly increasing extent this process of displacement had been going on for some years before the outbreak of the war.

"The colors thus excepted to the manifest advantage of foreign color makers," the brief states, "come into direct competition with the aniline colors. Dr. Beckers testified before the Ways and Means Committee at their hearings on the bill that 'it must not surprise you to find that German ingenuity has developed this line of colors (alizarin) lately to such an extent that the imports grew, as per tables of Commerce and Navigation, from 3,163,487 pounds in 1911 to 5,448,749 pounds in 1912 and 8,036,592 pounds in 1913, or in money value to about one-third of the whole importation of coal-tar dyes. These alizarin and alizarin derivative colors coming in duty free are gradually replacing the aniline colors which are under thirty per cent duty. You will see, gentlemen, that we, before long, will arrive at a point at which the European manufacturers will be in a position to import these highly manufactured products of their chemical plants in quantities sufficiently large to supply the greatest part of the requirements of this country and crush the American manufacturers to the wall.'

Imports of Alizarin and Indigo

"Nearly 8,000,000 pounds of indigo twenty per cent paste, are annually imported at a value of one and a half million dollars; this is by far the most important single color imported, and no other color approaches a million dollars in value. The two classes—alizarin and indigo—already represent 16,000,000 pounds by weight of American color imports out of a total of 50,000,000 pounds, and if they were permitted to reach our shores at one-half the duty imposed on the others they would soon represent nearly all of our colors. Dyes obtained from anthracene and indigoids comprise every shade of color in the rainbow. The colors thus excepted by the bill may be readily adapted for use on cotton, silk, wool, leather, in making paints, or for any other purpose for which the strictly aniline colors may be used. Taken on the average, the

colors thus excepted sell at lower prices in the form in which they are sold than the so-called 'aniline.'

"Nearly all of the excepted colors are made either with or by a combination of anilin oil and salts. Turkey red, it is true, may be made without using anilin, and indigo may be made without using it; but, as a matter of fact, one-half of the indigo of the world is actually made by using anilin, and however made 70 per cent of the weight of indigo consists of anilin in its final analysis or composition.

"And it is now recognized that the cheapest and most effective way to make indigo is by the use of anilin. And yet under this exception indigo made with anilin would escape the extra duty or surtax. All the other excepted colors contain as much as 30 per cent of their weight in anilin oil or its equivalent.

"And so, as was stated above, these colors dovetail into one another, and it will be chimerical to expect to build up an aniline color industry in this country by a specific tariff whilst thus exposing it to attack from colors that contain anilin which can be made to compete with 'anilines' and yet under the exceptions will not be classed as 'aniline' colors.

"The duties provided by the act are at best barely sufficient to offset in normal times the handicap of German priority and pre-eminence.

"The range of duties as fixed upon the anilines was adopted with the approval of representatives of the consumers of this country as being just sufficient to offset the German advantages of labor costs and the like. As for the color manufacturers themselves, some are hopeful that such will be the case, but many others are of the opinion that these duties are insufficient even in the case of anilines. Time only will tell. But all will agree that if makers of anilines are now to be made to meet the competition of these excepted colors paying no surtax the whole scheme of dyestuffs protection will have been jeopardized.

Easy to Evade the Tariff

"The exclusion of the colors in question would open a way to evade the spirit of the law and would cause endless dispute calling for Treasury interpretations. The consumer would find himself forced to question the derivation of every color imported in the hope that it would be found in the excepted class. Expert witnesses could show that blacks, blues, and 90 per cent of all colors may be produced from alizarin, anthracene, indigo and carbazol. The European makers would immediately develop colors produced from the privileged group which would have many superlatively good qualities, and soon the new tariff would be found almost as inefficient in building up this industry as we have just found to our cost that the old tariffs have been.

"The uncertainty as to the colors that would fall within the exception owing to the difficulties of classification has already been made the subject of controversy among distinguished American chemists specializing on this subject. John C. Hebborn makes the bald statement that all sulphur dyes, which are by far the largest group developed thus far by domestic manufacturers, would evade the special tax and fall under the exception. Much capital has already been invested in the construction of plants for the production of colors that have been selling at famine prices, and these works must cease to exist if tariff evasion is possible owing to the uncertainties of the correct interpretation of the exceptions. The tariff revenue loss if sulphur dyes fall within the exception would be about \$360,000, adding 7.2 per cent to the 27 per cent of otherwise excepted dyes, making a total exception of 34.2 per cent.

"The terms of the act provide that the special duty shall cease unless an American industry shall have been built up in five years' time from September, 1916, capable of furnishing 60 per cent in value of the country's consumption. The percentage of colors thus excepted will also have added to it 90 per cent of the business developed in new dyes.

"Thus the American manufacturer in his race to attain 60 per cent of the American consumption in order to obtain the surtax provided for in the act will be competing against the foreign producer who can defeat this object by obtaining considerably less than 40 per cent of the business.

"The collateral importance of this industry must not be overlooked.

"The coal tar color industry has a direct bearing on the steel industry as also on the high explosives industry, and this last is absolutely essential to National life and security.

"Unless the coal tar color industry can be put on a sound, independent and paying basis in this country it will be impossible for the country to become independent of the world in the matter of those high explosives which are essential for military purposes.

"During the thirty years prior to the war a 30 per cent ad valorem duty on so-called anilines, but leaving indigo, anthracene, and the other excepted articles on the free list, has utterly failed to produce any sort of coal tar industry in this country, except a small industry which depended upon imported intermediates and consisted merely in a business of assembling these. There is no foundation whatever for the belief that a 30 per cent duty which was ineffective in the case of 'anilines' would be effective to create such an indigo and anthracene industry in this country. The color industry is, and should be, considered as a whole. If the exceptions are wholly or partly retained they would soon grow to be of more importance than the items not excepted, and this would have only one effect—to defeat the object of the act in establishing the coal tar color industry permanently in this country.

"The industry is in a particularly promising condition at this moment, because, owing to the cutting off of all foreign supplies through the war and the consequent high prices, manufacturers have been able for the first time to make colors from start to finish, a thing never done here before, and to lay the foundation for a permanent industry both as regards colors and as regards high explosives. But these promising efforts are likely to be subverted if the aniline colors to be protected only for five years under the act and are to be exposed after the war to the competition of this excepted class of colors not paying the protective surtax.

"We venture most earnestly to express the hope that this very intelligent and promising effort to establish the coal tar industry in this country be made effective and logical by the striking out of the exception contained in section 501."

PHILADELPHIA CHEMISTS OFFER AID

The Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society, which comprises in the neighborhood of 600 chemists, representing virtually every line of industry, has indorsed the suggestion of its presiding officer, Abraham Henwood, to offer services in manufacturing problems. It has been decided that the publicity committee of the section shall be empowered to act for the benefit of manufacturers in conjunction with Mr. Henwood, chairman of the section. Dr. Henry Leffmann is chairman of the publicity committee.

In addition to undertaking this work the members of the Philadelphia Section are about to take up the project of a chemists' club. At present the section meets in the quarters of the Engineers' Club, but the idea is to establish a separate house. The presiding officer has been empowered to appoint a committee, and the names will be announced shortly. The movement will follow the general lines of the successful effort which resulted in the founding of the Chemists' Club in New York.

The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists which meets at Atlantic City on June 11-13, will discuss the revision of formulae containing small amounts of narcotics, with the elimination, as far as possible, of the narcotics. This association went on record at an early date in opposition to the sale of narcotics and is doing all in its power to discourage their use. Standards of solid extracts and the alcoholic content of many liquid preparations will also be considered, according to President B. L. Maltbie.

Indian exports of chemicals, drugs and medicines during 1916 amounted to £2,242,883, against £1,651,742 in 1915 and £1,571,848 in 1914; gums, resins and lac exports in 1916 were valued at £1,671,295, against £1,064,533 in 1915 and £1,288,340 in 1914.

DR NORTON POINTS OUT THE NITROGEN RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Six Methods for Obtaining a Supply for Agricultural and Industrial Uses—New Rankin Process Already in Operation Here—The Power Question.

In an article on "American Sources of Nitrogen," published in the *Scientific American* of April 21, Dr. Thomas H. Norton says:

In connection with the recently enacted legislation for establishing the manufacture of nitr'c acid required in the production of explosives, provision is made for careful preliminary investigation. It would seem desirable to have this preliminary work as exhaustive and final in its character as possible; solving not only the problem for the Department of War, as regards complete independence from foreign sources for its supply of combined nitrogen, normally, or in periods of emergency, but also blazing the trail for private initiative to follow, in rendering American industry and agriculture equally independent of outside sources.

A primary question to settle is whether we are in any way necessarily dependent upon hydroelectric power, in creating an industry which will fully supply the nation's requirements for (a) combined nitrogen in agriculture, and (b) nitr'c acid in industry and in the manufacture of war munitions. It should be authoritatively established whether there is an economic future for the exploitation on a grand scale of the now wasted or neglected raw material, in the form of coal refuse, lignite or peat for meeting the first or both of the requirements.

In our country geographical location, cost of transportation, etc., enter into the problem to an extent unknown in European lands, with the exception of Russia. From personal experience in studying European plants for solving the nitrogen problem, the initial steps of investigation might advantageously be outlined as follows:

- With an industrial unit of 5,000 H. P., the effective value of the new Rankin process of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, in the form of nitric acid, should be definitely settled. An independent plant might be erected, or use could be made of the 5,000 H. P. unit, now ready for operation near San Francisco.

- An adequate unit should be constructed and operated to determine the maximum yield of nitric acid, and the maximum cost of production, in connection with the oxidation of ammonia by the Ostwald catalytic method.

- A small but adequate plant should be constructed to determine the maximum cost of producing ammonia synthetically, by Haber's method, from nitrogen and hydrogen.

- A plant of some size should be put up in one of our coal centers for the generation, on a large scale, by the Mond process, of power gas, ammonia and tar.

- A central station should be located at a large plant distilling western lignites—such as the works at Denver, treating 500 tons daily—in order to ascertain, as closely as possible, the minimum cost of producing ammonia from this source.

- An experimental plant should be located in a suitable peat region for the determination on an adequate scale of all factors connected with the production of power, ammonia and tar from our enormous peat deposits.

The six fields of investigation, as outlined above, appear to me to fall logically within the purview of the preliminary studies, authorized by recent enactment. Their results would solve, as far as the United States is concerned, all problems connected with assuring an adequate supply of combined nitrogen, produced within the nation's borders from the atmosphere, or from domestic raw material. A decision as to the most effective and economical process can be reached only when such data have been gathered.

GETTING POTASH FROM WOOL WASTE

President Fairburn of the Diamond Match Company says in his annual report to the stockholders:

"The three experimental potash plants mentioned in the annual report of 1916 have progressed in a most satisfactory manner. Two of the plants are a demonstrated success, and have been producing daily for several months; the third plant has also produced some muriate of potash and other important by-products. The company's require-

ments of muriate of potash, heretofore obtained exclusively from Germany, are now being supplied from its own plants located in California, Utah, and Massachusetts. Therefore the company is assured of an adequate supply of this most necessary ingredient, regardless of the duration of the war.

"In this connection, however, it should be stated that the product of these potash plants, owing to the high cost of production and excessive freight rates, will probably be unable to compete in price with German muriate of potash when importations from Germany are resumed; it has, therefore, been deemed advisable to charge to operating expenses \$400,391 to cover the cost of the potash plants. The company is the pioneer in producing from domestic sources, and on a commercial scale, high grade muriate of potash, suitable for the exacting chemical industry."

The company's Utah potash plant began producing in sizeable amount in December and produced twice as much in January and four times as much in March. In April it stood on its own basis. Eastern experiments with mill water were handicapped by the discontinuance of Australian wool supplies, the domestic wool waste not containing more than one-fifth as much of the material as is needed.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF QUICKSILVER

Prices Expected to Remain at High Level During the War—British Short of Supplies

The world's stock of quicksilver is discussed in the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, which says:

"With trading under severe restrictions, business for several weeks past has been entirely a matter of negotiation, subject to the necessary permit being obtained, and full particulars have to be furnished as to what use the metal is to be put. We understand that small lots have lately changed hands at considerably higher prices than those recorded when the last advance of £1 per bottle to £19 15s took place. As much as £24 has been mentioned in one quarter, which figure is only £2 per bottle under the extreme highest price recorded during the period of the Franco-German war, when the price touched £5 7s 6d in 1894.

"The position of imports deserves notice, as the figures in January were very small—627 bottles, compared with 5,307 bottles in January, 1916. There is no doubt receipts (which are largely a matter of shipping arrangement) will improve, though conditions at the moment are more difficult in that respect. Our imports during recent years have been steadily diminishing—viz., from 47,261 bottles in 1912 to 34,043 bottles during 1916. At the same time our exports have also fallen off during recent years; but in 1916 there was a slight recovery, the figures being 20,331 bottles, against 13,920 bottles in 1915. The two extreme prices on record in 1916 were £16 12s 6d and £18 15s, against £11 5s and £18 5s in 1915 and £6 10s and £11 5s in 1914, respectively. The much higher prices ruling in 1916 have doubtless encouraged producers' operations where these have not been hampered by labor and other difficulties.

"There was a substantial recovery in the United States output during 1915, while producers were in a position to profit by the sudden jump in prices due to the European war. Owing to the dislocation involved by the war no complete returns of the world's production are obtainable but it is probable that the output in Spain has increased. The production of the Italian mines, which had increased to 29,513 bottles in 1913 and decreased to 22,340 bottles in 1914, has presumably been increased a little during the last two years, despite mobilization. The Central Powers (since Italy joined the Allies) have, of course, been mainly dependent on the Idria mines, where operations have presumably been brisk. The last complete returns of the world's output were for 1913, when the total production was 124,654 bottles, against 124,271 in 1912 and 120,023 bottles in 1911 respectively. The extent of our imports for the current year is problematical, but they are likely to be comparatively light, as exports both from Italy and Spain are apparently under official control. Consequently, prices must be expected to remain pegged at a very high level throughout the war."

INSECTICIDE LAWS IN MANY STATES BEING REVISED BY THE LEGISLATURES

Dr. C. H. Searle, of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, Draws Attention to Florida's Proposed Tests for Adulteration—Restrictions in Other States.

Several state legislatures are considering bills affecting the manufacture and sale of disinfectants and insecticides. The proposed laws are:

Delaware, House Bill No. 348—Providing that each original package of insecticides shall bear a tag showing the number of net pounds or gallons. These tags are to be procured from the State Board of Agriculture on payment of one-tenth cent for each pound of dry matter and one-half cent for each gallon of fluid.

Connecticut, House Bill No. 956—Requires all disinfectants to show on label the carbolic acid coefficient determined by a method approved by the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Pennsylvania, Senate Bill No. 217—Practically re-enacts the Federal insecticide and fungicide act, adding that it shall be unlawful to misrepresent the value of any treatment applied to trees, vines, etc., or to any animal, for destroying or mitigating fungous or bacterial disease or for accelerating growth or productive power.

In a communication addressed to members of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, C. H. Searle, M. D., secretary-treasurer, says:

The following are several sections of Florida House bill No. 461:

Sec. 3. The term "insecticide" as used in this act shall include any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any insects which may infest vegetation, man or other animals, or households, or be present in any environment whatsoever.

The term "paris green" as used in this act shall include the product sold in commerce as paris green and chemically known as the aceto arsenite of copper.

The term "lead arsenate" as used in this act shall include the product or products sold in commerce as lead arsenate and consisting chemically of products derived from arsenic acid (H_3AsO_4), by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms by lead.

The term "fungicide" as used in this act shall include any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any and all fungi that may infest vegetation or be present in any environment whatsoever.

For the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

Sec. 4. In the case of paris green: First—If it does not contain at least 50 per cent of arsenious oxide.

Second—If it contains arsenic in water soluble forms equivalent to more than 3½ per cent of arsenious oxide.

Third—If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

In the case of lead arsenate: First—If it contains more than 50 per cent of water.

Second—If it contains total arsenic equivalent to less than 12½ per cent of arsenic oxide (As_2O_5).

Third—If it contains arsenic in water soluble forms equivalent to more than .75 per cent of arsenic oxide (As_2O_5).

Fourth—If any substances have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Provided, however, that extra water may be added to lead arsenate (as described in the preceding paragraphs) if the resulting mixture is labelled "lead arsenate and water," the percentage of extra water being plainly and correctly stated on the label.

In the case of insecticides and fungicides, other than paris green and lead arsenate: First—If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

Second—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third—If it is intended for use on vegetation and shall

contain any substance or substances which, although preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating insects, shall be injurious to such vegetation when used.

Sec. 5. In the case of insecticides, paris greens, lead arsenates and fungicides: First—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second—If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package.

Third—If the contents of the package are not stated in terms of weight or measure, conspicuously, plainly and correctly printed on the outside of the package, or if the package fails to bear a statement of the date that the name and guaranteed analysis is filed with the State chemist.

In the case of insecticides (other than paris green and lead arsenates) and fungicides: First—If it contains arsenic in any of its combinations or in the elemental form the total amount of arsenic present (expressed as per cent of metallic arsenic) is not correctly stated on the label.

Second—If it contains arsenic in any of its combinations or in the elemental form and the amount of arsenic in water soluble form (expressed as per cent of metallic arsenic) is not correctly stated on the label.

Third—If it consists partially or completely of an inert substance or substances which do not prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate insects or fungi does not have the name and percentage amounts of and every one of such inert ingredients plainly and correctly stated on the label, or fails to state date that the name and guaranteed analysis is filed with the State chemist: Provided, however, that in lieu of naming and stating the percentage amount of each and every inert ingredient the producer may at his discretion state plainly upon the label the correct names and percentage amounts of each and every ingredient of the insecticide or fungicide having insecticidal or fungicidal properties, and make no mention of the inert ingredients, except in so far as to state correctly the total percentages of inert ingredients present.

CRITICISES BRITISH PATENT LAWS

Dr. Alfred Ree, president of the Society of Dyers and Colorists, Manchester, England, said at the annual meeting of the Manchester Section of the society that British patent laws had been a serious deterrent to the development of the chemical industry. He had no hesitation in saying that their influence for evil had been far greater than could be realized except on a rather exhaustive examination of the whole question. He even went so far as to assert that had Great Britain had no patent laws at all with regard to chemical processes and products progress in the British color and allied industries would have been quite satisfactory in the last forty years. To the bad effect on British industry of the patent laws generally of the country was the further one with regard to the compulsory working of patents, especially foreign ones.

Proposals for the compulsory working of patents in England, granted to persons who might afterward work or manufacture the articles outside the United Kingdom, emanated, he said, from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and were fought for by the late Ivan Levinstein with a great degree of skill and perseverance. Had the warnings of the Chamber been heeded years ago, Dr. Ree asserted, England's position today and since the outbreak of the war would have been very different. Not only would the aniline color industry have been established on a firm and adequate scale, but the same statement would have applied to a number of other chemical industries with which high explosives were so intimately associated. It was indeed deplorable, he said, to what a serious extent the interests of the British chemical industry had been mishandled from a legislative point of view before the war.

When the war is over wealthy German firms should not be re-established in the privileges they had possessed and render their position more secure and lasting than before. The newly formed Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, acting as a united body, would be trusted be able to prevent in the future a perpetuation of such an evil.

DYE, CHEMICAL AND DRUG NEWS

Few lines in Spain have been so affected by the abnormal state of affairs in the rest of Europe as the paint business, and few markets offer such splendid opportunities to the American exporters. The paint question there depends largely on the production of white lead, to which only two houses are devoted—the Real Compania Asturiana de Minas and La Polonia at Badalona—and these, it is stated, have found that the export of lead is more lucrative. Thus the Spanish paint market is menaced not only by lack of imports but also by decreased domestic production. Colors chiefly required there are white, light blue, all classes of reds, ochre, umbers, grays, greens and blacks. There is a demand for special enamel paints, for paints to coat the interior of olive oil cans and for those used on the large steel and iron tanks in which olive oil is stored before shipment, requiring a quality that does not taint the flavor of the oil and yet prevents its contact with the metal.

The constitutionality of the Colombian decree regarding duties on pharmaceutical specialties and chemical preparations has been upheld by the Supreme Court of Colombia. The Diario Oficial of Dec. 9 says: "In view of the attempts being made to avoid the payment of higher duties on pharmaceutical specialties and other chemical preparations by importing these products in bulk separately from the containers in which they were to be sold, a decree was issued in Colombia on December 31, 1915, with the object of preventing this practice. This decree provides that where such products are imported in containers other than those in which they are to be sold, under circumstances suggesting fraud, the highest duty applicable to any articles of that class shall be levied. Furthermore empty containers bearing labels or other indications tending to create the impression that the products have been prepared and packed abroad are to be confiscated and destroyed."

United States Consul Samuel C. Reat says the chicle resources of Guatemala are practically inexhaustible. He estimates the investment in the industry at \$250,000 gold. A Government concession is necessary. Flores is the principal Guatemalan market for assembling chicle; the bulk of the product is shipped for export via Belize, British Honduras. In Forbes crude chicle is worth \$16 to \$20 United States gold per quintal of 46 kilos, or 101.4 pounds. Most of the chicle is carried from Flores by muleback to El Cuyo, and thence shipped via the Belize river to Belize, British Honduras. By the time it reaches the seaboard the chicle has appreciated in value from \$33 to \$40 per quintal, an export tax of \$7 United States gold per quintal being one of the elements entering into its high cost laid down at tidewater. The ocean carriage charge from Belize to New York or New Orleans is said to be \$1 gold per 100 pounds.

The price of cresylic acid 95, 97 and 99 per cent has been advanced to \$1.07@1.12 per gallon, on account of the proposed addition of 10 per cent to import duties as well as on account of a recent revision in the Revenue Bill which proposes to make the duty on this acid retroactive. A shipment of cresylic acid is now on the way and importers confront a loss in the event that the retroactive clause is read into the revenue bill. U. S. P. cresol, or cresylic acid, is now selling at 19 cents per pound against 17 cents formerly, the firmer position being the result of proposed increases in import duties.

The annual report of the Montserrat Agricultural Department for 1915-16 states that the amount of papain exported totaled 2,519 pounds, valued at £1,419, this being a slight increase on the output in the previous year. Interest in this product is well maintained, and several new drying ovens were erected in the course of the year. There could be a considerable further expansion, and so long as present market prices are realized the exports promise to increase in volume. The efforts of the Agricultural Department are being directed to securing a good type of papaw for bleeding purposes.

The French Government has postponed the sequestration of the metals in the stills, vats and other apparatus in the large essential oil distilleries located at Grasse. Protests from merchants in the United States and Great Britain it is said, were influential in delaying the confiscation, after an inventory had been taken by the Government. The sequestration would have stopped essential oil distillation and exportation from

France and would have been a serious detriment to the perfumers of the United States.

Charles Hardy said of antimony: "Considerable business has been done at prices ranging from 24½ to 25½ cents for early and spot delivery with forward delivery quoted from 16 to 17 cents per pound according to position. Needle antimony is quite firm for spot delivery and 12½ cents has been paid. Future ore is quoted at 9 to 9½ cents according to month of shipment. Antimony ore has again changed hands at \$2.30 per unit and short ton and more business is possible at this figure if freight can be obtained from South America."

Russia has offered 40,000 ozs. of platinum to the United States for scientific use. Since the declaration of hostilities with Germany, government officials have appealed through the Department of Commerce to jewelers of the country to refrain from using platinum in the manufacture of jewelry so far as possible in order that the supply already in the United States may be conserved for government use. The available supply is increasing slowly.

Bleaching powder continues to weaken under lack of export business brought about by the inability of merchants and manufacturers to secure space for shipments. Resale material in domestic drums is now reaching the open market at as low as \$2.50@2.75 per 100 pounds, while it is said that small export drums which were last week selling around a \$4.50@5.00 per hundred weight basis are today down to \$3.75@4.00 per 100 pounds.

The following details of a recent auction of honey in London were received yesterday: "A larger proportion than usual of Jamaica and Cuban consisted of good pale set quality, but very little was sold, a few barrels of fine Jamaica realizing 97s to 105s, good palish set 90s to 95s, common to fair setting yellow 85s to 95s and dark liquid 85s to 87s 6d; dark set 87s."

The E. H. Karrer Company, of Milwaukee, manufacturers of surgical instruments, has secured a ninety-nine year lease on the property located at 246 West Water street, Milwaukee, and plans are being made for the erection of a \$50,000 building to be devoted to the manufacture of a line of surgical goods, many of which were formerly imported from Germany.

A representative of a glycerin refiner states that never in his experience has there been such a great scarcity of crude material and that there appears to be no relief in sight. He expects that the previous high record prices of refined, which are now being closely approached, will soon be exceeded.

The Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., is said to hold the secret process used by the Germans in making chemical porcelain. It is being produced commercially now in the United States, rendering the country independent of foreign markets.

Procter & Gamble, Marx & Rawolle and the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co. have advanced refined glycerin to 60c per pound in drums and 61½c in cans. Later in the day Colgate & Co. also advanced prices to 60c per pound in drums and 61½c in cans.

The Reslow Chemical Company of Newark, chemicals and drugs, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$10,000. Incorporators: Emanuel P. Scheck, Newark; Lewis Fisher, Jersey City; Louis A. Mills, Montclair.

While there appears to be no scarcity of shellac in Calcutta, American importers cannot get at it, it is said, because it must be paid for in rupees, and as the balance of trade between the United States and India is against us rupees are scarce here and held at a large premium.

The McNamee Kaolin Company has been incorporated under the laws of Maine and will develop 2,000 acres of the clay at Bath, Me., expecting to have an annual output of 15,000 to 25,000 tons. The company is capitalized at \$150,000.

A Pacific Coast crusher is said to have booked an order for 500 tons Ceylon grade cocoanut oil for October to December delivery at 15c f. o. b. Coast in buyer's tanks. One of the large Chicago soap makers was said to be the buyer.

[MAY 30, 1917]

DRUG BUSINESS BECOMING UNPROFITABLE IN LONDON OWING TO RESTRAINTS ON TRADE

Proclamations and Regulations Governing Imports and Exports Increasing and Leading Firms With- drawing From the Market—Great Britain May Pool Quinine and Opium Stocks With United States.

(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, May 19.—The chemical and drug markets continue to display strength, owing to limited supplies. The number of proclamations, readjustments and restrictions governing imports and exports steadily increases and manufacturers and merchants engaged in international trade find themselves hampered to such a degree from the initial stages of obtaining orders down to their actual execution and final shipment that business generally is fast becoming distracting and unprofitable.

Hitherto enterprising firms prefer to adopt a less active attitude rather than enter into fresh forward commitments with all the attendant risks and probable disappointments. On the top of the difficulties referred to we have experienced the drastic action of the Army Council of the Government in commandeering all stocks of quinine sulphate, bisulphate, hydrochloride and bishydrochloride, also phenacetin and the 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, and the order includes all supplies purchased for future delivery and those afloat. Holders are required to promptly render account of stock, prices at which the holders will deliver, the average cost, date of last purchase and name and address of last supplier.

The present market price of quinine at 2c 8d less 5 per cent for Dutch and foreign makes, say 67 cents net, is a comparatively low figure for war times and may have induced the Government to step in now and forestall speculation. It is currently reported that it is the intention of the authorities to eventually pool with the U. S. Government all supplies of quinine, morphine and opium, but of this no official confirmation has yet appeared.

Last week's Drug Auction went off fairly well. The supply of drugs offered was satisfactory and the demand good. The leading features, none of great importance, comprised Cape aloes, which sold at an advance of 5s per cwt., while other sorts were slow of sale. Buchus are higher. Japanese camphor eased off considerably on forced sales. Gamboge, Siam, was evidently in strong request from the United States and spirited bidding brought up the price to £36@£37 per cwt., 35 cases being disposed of. Kola was steady to dearer and Jamaica sarsaparilla, which continues scarce, fetched from 3c 2d to 3s 5d per pound, or an advance of 12 per cent.

Sennas are in good supply and the demand having of late fallen off were neglected.

Ipecac is easier. Matto Grosso sold at 9c 6d for lean, and fair average held for 10s per pound.

Strophanthus has cropped up again in quantity after a long absence and is held for 4s to 4s 6d per pound. This product would appear to be going out of fashion, and the demand being slight the prices asked is unquestionably high.

Citric acid is dearer at 3s 6d per pound.

Tartaric acid is strong at 3s 1d per pound.

Cream of tartar is exceptionally sought after and fetches the record price of 22s 6d per cwt. for the 98 per cent product.

AMERICA'S SHARE IN CAMPHOR ALLOTMENT

The allotment of crude camphor designated by the Japanese Government to be exported to the United States for the three months of April, May and June is 9,740 piculs (1,295,420 pounds), valued at 180 shillings, or \$43.83 per cwt., according to Mitsui & Co., 25 Madison avenue, New York. This amount is considerably smaller than the allotment for the corresponding months in 1916, but the price is higher. The increase in value over the previous allotment of January, February and March, 1917, is \$4 per cwt.

The fluctuation in price of refined camphor has very little to do with the rise in the price of crude. The present demand in India for refined camphor, which is being shipped from Japan in 1½-ounce cakes (it is shipped to the United States in 1½-pound pieces) probably has a great deal to do with the rise in price of refined camphor.

The increase in the price of crude camphor, however, is due to an entirely different cause. The drug and chemical industries have been using very little more than heretofore, but the new uses to which celluloid is put has doubled the demand from the United States.

Shell-rimmed glasses, windows for take-down tops of automobiles, the toy industry, and most of all the moving picture industry have increased the demand in this country. It is demonstrated in the films of camphor-made celluloid. Every time a 25,000 foot film production is introduced on Broadway, or a 1,500 foot slap stick comedy is staged in Waterville, Minn., each helps to raise the price of crude camphor. The moving picture business, it is said by authorities, has had more to do than anything else with the rise in price of celluloid, which is the largest use to which camphor is put.

Last year the allotment of crude camphor to this country was 45,900 piculs (6,214,700 pounds). Thus far this year the exportation to the United States is less than the amount exported last year, but the total shipments for the year are expected to equal or exceed the 1916 exports before the end of the year.

MICHIGAN DRUG FIRMS PROTEST TAX

It is estimated that the proposed Revenue bill would draw from Michigan industries a total of \$60,000,000, including \$35,000,000 from the automobile manufacturers and \$2,500,000 from the pharmaceutical manufacturing firms represented by the Frederick Stearns Company, Parke, Davis & Co., and Nelson, Baker & Co.

"The proposed tax of five per cent of gross sales of medicinal and toilet preparations would cost Detroit firms millions of dollars in business and taxes, and is triply unjust," declared Willard Ohliger, vice president and general manager of Frederick Stearns & Co., and chairman of one of the sub-committees of the council of national defense.

"The tax would be unjust because it would impose a severe hardship on the poor in obeying the first law of nature, preserving their health. It would add further to the burden of the drug industry which has already been more seriously affected by the war than any other, due to scarcity of raw materials, many of which are practically off the market, and to greatly increased prices, many of which have jumped as high as 2000 per cent. And then, too, it is radically unjust because it affects a primary necessity and not a luxury or near-luxury. By this is meant medicinal preparations, of course, and not toilet requisites."

Mr. Ohliger, who recently returned from Washington, where he went as a representative of the drug business, said that the drug manufacturers of the country were very willing to bear their share of the taxes required by the Government and had stated their willingness to do so, but believes the proposed tax, which will probably stop the manufacture of certain products which have been great aides in the saving and preservation of life, is radically unjust and discriminatory.

The balance of the estimated \$60,000,000 that Michigan would be taxed would be derived from cigars and tobacco, liquors, postal rates, imports, telephones and motion picture interests.

DOW COMPANY SHIPS SYNTHETIC INDIGO

The Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., recently shipped 5,000 pounds of synthetic indigo, about the manufacture of which there has been some discussion because of the time that has elapsed since the company began to make the new product. It is understood that the entire output of the plant is under contract and none will be on the market for a year or more.

It is claimed that the artificial indigo is better and more reliable than the natural dye. Owing to war conditions, however, the natural product came back on the market. It is understood that the Dow company is producing 1,000 pounds daily of 20 per cent paste. The investment is said to have been close to \$500,000. In normal times the consumption of indigo is about 10,000,000 pounds annually. The imports from January 1 to September 8, 1916, were 3,553,360 pounds. Synthetic indigo was imported from Germany before the war.

Drug & Chemical Markets

PRICES IN LONDON STILL RISING

Synthetic Remedies Higher—Citric Acid Scarce and Advancing—All Phenacetine Commandeered—Government Completes Purchases of Quinine Salts.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON, May 29—Values in the drug and chemical trade are fully maintained and in many cases are moving upward in spite of the quiet conditions. The advances are mainly due to the scarcity of some stocks that cannot be replaced at this time.

Purchases of quinine salts by the Government are about completed. The result of the commandeering of quinine will be a cessation of speculation and the cutting off of the export market which will become of little importance from now on.

All phenacetine, with the exception of small stocks for home consumption, has been commandeered.

The synthetic remedies are generally higher owing to scarcity. Stocks of raw materials are running low.

Citric acid is quoted at 3s 5d and is scarce and advancing.

Cream of tartar is held at 240s.

Dill seed and ginger mace are easier.

Japanese camphor for June-July shipment is selling at 3s 3d c. i. f.

Shellac, spot T. N. and orange, is quoted at 219s per hundredweight.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Aloes Gum, Socotrine, 2c.	Oil of Amber, Rectified, 10c.
Angelica Root, American, 4c.	Oil of Cloves, 25c.
Asafoetida Gum, 15c.	Oil of Coriander, \$1.
Balsam, Copaiaba, South American, 6c.	Oil of Cubeb, 15c.
Balsam Fir, Canadian, Oregon, 5c@10c.	Oil of Geranium, African Rose, Bourbon, 20c@35c.
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 10c.	Oil of Lemongrass, 10c.
Cantharides, Russian, 25c.	Oil of Orange, Sweet West Indian, 20c.
Castor Oil, 2c.	Oil of Patchouli, \$1.
Clover Top Flowers, 7c.	Oil of Wormseed, 10c.
Glycerin, C. P., 1c.	Potassium Permanganate, 10c.
Guaiac Gum, 6c.	Quinine, Second Hands, 2c.
Hellebore Root, Black, 30c.	Saccharin, \$3.
Ipecac Root, Cartagena, 15c.	Storax, 25c.
Isinglass, Japanese, 2c.	Sugar of Milk, 1c.
Kola Nuts, 3c.	Tamarinds, $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels, 25c per Keg.
Lady Slipper Root, 13c.	Valerian Root, Japanese, 7c.
Lycopodium, U. S. P., 15c.	Venice Turpentine, True, 25c.
Mastic Gum, 1c.	Wahoo Bark, of Root, 3c.
Pareira Brava Root, 14c.	Zinc Oxide, Second Hands, 2c.
Oil of Almond, 5c.	
Pink, True, Root, 14c.	

Declined

Acetophenetidin, \$1.	Liverwort Leaves, 5c.
Calamus Root, Bleached, 95c.	Mercury, Flasks, \$5.
Daggergrass, True, Imported, 15c;	Opium, Cases, \$3.
Bermuda Cut, 10c.	Sodium Benzoate, 30c.

Horse Nettle Berries, Dry, 1c.

The small arrivals of crude drugs are attributed to scarcity of vessels. A further decrease for May may be looked for, which probably accounts for advances in prices. There was some expansion in business during the week, but the aggregate of sales was not important. Firms interested in trade with Scandinavia and Holland are disturbed by the movement to regulate and restrict exports to these countries in order to prevent further supplies reaching Germany.

Numerous price advances have been established, involving various drugs, chemicals and essential oils, and were due to advancing primary markets and shortage of stocks which is becoming acute.

Depreciation affected a limited number of articles and was brought about by continued lack of demand and sellers who are anxious to realize on stocks.

Acetophenetidin—The spot market closed easier as a result of a further decrease in the demand and larger offerings at price concessions. Sellers are quoting from \$24 @ \$24.50 a pound.

Aloes Gum—Small arrivals of supplies of socotrine and a dearth of spot stocks resulted in a further rise in quotations of 2c a pound for lump supplies of U. S. P. Offerings are decidedly light at 29c, while some sellers are naming up to 31c a pound.

Asafoetida Gum—A further advance in prices featured the spot market for powdered supplies based on a further curtailment of stocks and smaller imports. Holders advanced values 15c to \$1.60@\$1.70 a pound.

Balsam Copaiaba—A firmer tone pervades the market, caused by a rise in values at the primary market and scant stocks here. Importers raised spot quotations 6c to 84c @ 89c a pound on South American supplies, which resulted in fair sales.

Balsam Fir—Owing to a further diminution of spot stocks, due to continued restrictions in transportation at the primary market, values scored a gain of 5c@10c a pound on Canadian and Oregon supplies. Handlers are refusing to accept bids below \$6 for Canadian and \$1 a gallon for Oregon lots on the spot.

Cantharides—A stronger and higher market abroad, coupled with limited stocks here, forced up spot quotations 25c a pound on Russian flies. Importers are quoting from \$4@\$4.05 for whole flies and \$4.10@\$4.15 a pound for powdered supplies.

Castor Oil—In view of the increased difficulty of securing adequate supplies of castor beans, together with reports from London announcing more stringent export regulations at an early date, spot prices of the oil registered another advance of 2c a pound. Under prevailing conditions the cost of castor oil would increase 5c, bringing the quotation to a prohibitive high level. The demand is far in excess of the production and producers, having practically sold their output some time past for forward delivery, orders for prompt delivery to meet urgent needs are being turned down. Manufacturers raised spot quotations to the basis of 24c a pound for supplies of No. 1, in barrels, and are only supplying limited quantities to regular customers. Buyers who are in urgent need of supplies are paying second hands fancy premiums over makers' quotations. According to reports, the British Government has decided to permit no exports of castor seed unless the return of the glycerin content is guaranteed.

Glycerin—The strength of the spot market shows no signs of abating, owing to an active demand from domestic and export buyers, as well as to the pronounced scarcity of crude materials which are steadily advancing in price. Leading refiners announced a rise in prices on spot lots of C. P. in drums and in cans covering 1c a pound to 60c@60c and to 61c@61½c a pound, respectively. Dynamite glycerin is firmer, owing to scarcity, and quotations closed at 59c@60c a pound, with sales reported at the inside price and lesser quantities at the outside range.

Codeine—The market is a shade easier in sympathy with the lower price of opium, but holders are not urging sales and are repeating spot quotations on the basis of \$11 an ounce for sulphate bulk supplies.

Guaiac Gum—The market advanced under light arrivals of supplies and a better demand. Importers raised spot quotations 6c to 30c@38c a pound, but sales were limited.

Ipecac Root—Higher primary markets were the cause of an upward movement in Cartagena root, which advanced 15c a pound. Importers in most quarters are naming \$2.20 @\$2.25 a pound for spot lots.

Isinglass—The market has strengthened considerably, owing to higher prices in the primary market, and quotations have been advanced 2c a pound on Japanese spot supplies. Offerings were moderate. Importers quote from 60c@61c a pound for No. 1 supplies.

Kola Nuts—The market is stronger, due to an increased buying movement and recent small importations. Sellers are naming from 17c@20c a pound with offerings rather limited at the quoted inside range, showing a gain of 3c a pound.

Lycopodium—A renewal of the demand and a fair increase in sales brought about a firmer market and prices

scored a gain of 15c a pound on spot U. S. P. supplies. In most quarters sellers are asking \$1.45, while some holders are refusing to book orders below \$1.50 a pound.

Mastic Gum—Prices advanced under a slightly better inquiry and smaller spot stocks. Importers are naming 1c higher to 58c@61c for lump and 70c@74c a pound for powdered lots on the spot.

Mercury—The dullness which continues to dominate the market is having a depressing influence on prices and resulted in a further decline of \$5 a flask of 75 pounds. Leading selling agents are offering spot lots at \$100 a flask.

Morphine—The demand lacks animation, but prices are firmly sustained under an absence of selling pressure. Spot supplies are offered at former figures on the basis of \$9.80 an ounce for sulphate in five-ounce cans.

Oil of Peppermint—The market is more or less affected by reported speculative buying stimulated by unfavorable crop advices from the West and scant spot stocks. Several leading brands have been advanced 5c to \$2.35@\$2.40 a pound, but owing to limited offerings sales were small.

Opium—A quiet tone dominates the market and prices for case supplies have been lowered by some importers to \$27 a pound, while powdered and granular are held at \$29 and \$31 a pound, respectively.

Potassium Permanganate—A stronger tone pervaded the market, owing to a better demand and light offerings. Some sellers advanced quotations to \$4.10, while others offered small quantities at \$4 a pound. Toward the close of the market sales were reported at \$4.10, and in some quarters holders are asking \$4.20 a pound.

Quinine—There has been a slightly larger inquiry and makers continue to book small orders for customers. Second hands, according to reports, are booking larger orders at 77c@79c an ounce, but owing to limited stocks in second hands offerings were small. Makers continue to quote sulphate at 75c an ounce for 100 ounces in tins in one delivery.

Saccharine—The advance in prices continues owing to lack of spot stocks. At the close of the week prices had gained a further net advance of \$3 a pound. Owing to absence of offerings business is practically at a standstill.

Sesame Oil—A stronger sentiment in trade circles was apparent, owing to the uncertainties surrounding the future supply because of the British embargo on exports. Importers are offering spot lots in moderate quantities at \$1.45@\$1.70 for domestic, while imported parcels are held at nominal quotations, ranging from \$2.75@\$3.00 a gallon.

Sodium Benzoate—Owing to larger offerings prices eased off about 30c a pound. Sellers are naming from \$5.75@\$6.00 a pound for spot lots.

Storax—The spot market is quoted nominal owing to a stringency in spot stocks, but values closed firmer under larger inquiries, showing a gain of 25c a pound. Sellers are quoting from \$7.00@\$7.40 a pound, while some holders are asking up to \$7.50.

Sugar of Milk—Manufacturers advanced spot quotations 1c a pound, based on larger buying orders and scant supplies. Offerings ranged from 37c@38c a pound.

Tamarinds—The market presented a stronger appearance, due to larger inquiries from buyers and fairly well depleted spot supplies. Few sales were recorded because of the light offerings, holders quoting 1/2c higher to 9c@9 1/4c a pound for supplies in barrels and 25c advance to \$6.00@\$6.25 per keg.

Valerian Root—Increased cost of importation caused a firmer set of prices which closed at an advance of about 7c a pound on Japanese root. Importers are naming 57c@59c a pound.

Venice True Turpentine—Lack of importations and a further increase in price at the primary market led to another sharp rise of 25c a pound. Importers offered small quantities sparingly at \$3.70@\$3.80 a pound.

Zinc Oxide—With supplies in second hands limited and a stringency of spot supplies of the base metal as well as of the finished product prices closed wholly nominal. Manufacturers are not quoting prices, which closed nominal at 10 1/2c@11 1/2c a pound, while second hands are offering carloads at 17c@19c and small lots at 13 1/2c@14c a pound. Owing to the limited quantity on offer sales were light.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

L. T. Kirch, 461 Market street, San Francisco, represents J. Early Wood, of 8 Gold street, New York, as Pacific coast salesmanager.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation is to erect a nitre storage building on Avenue R, Newark, N. J. The structure will be 44x107 feet and will cost \$14,000.

Eugene Suter will remove on June 1 from 80 Maiden lane to new and larger quarters in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, where he will occupy suite 3104.

A fire, which caused damage estimated at \$5,000, occurred early on Friday morning last at the plant of the National Sulphur Works, foot of Ross street, Brooklyn.

The Geological Survey estimates the approximate 1916 production of sulphuric acid of 50 to 66 baume, inclusive, as 5,612,700 short tons, and 442,800 short tons of higher strengths.

Anthony Brothers' Paint Company of Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by James Anthony, president; Frank T. Anthony, secretary-treasurer.

Col. J. W. Allison, chairman of the Publicity Bureau of the Interstate Cotton Crushers' Association and formerly president for several terms, died on Monday, May 20, at Dallas, Tex.

The laboratory and warehouse of the Alexander Drug Company, of Oklahoma City, Okla., suffered a loss of \$200,000 on May 17. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Customs officials at Amoy, China, burned smuggled opium valued at 125,000 taels (about \$62,000) on Saturday last. The opium had been shipped from Java, Formosa and Hongkong.

Alpin L. Dunn, vice president and treasurer of the N. B. Cook Oil Company, of New York, and Miss Frances M. Rothwell, of Pasadena, Cal., were married on Sunday, May 20, at Riverside, Cal.

Runkel Bros., of this city, chocolate manufacturers, are to construct a large addition to their present plant on the abutting property at 442 to 454 West Thirty-first street. The addition will be five stories, 48.3x96.9 feet, and will cost \$200,000.

Thomas Berry, of Berry Brothers, Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of varnish, died of paralysis on May 24. Mr. Berry was a trustee of the Michigan College of Medicine for several years. He was identified with several banking and industrial corporations as director.

The Alcohol Products Company has awarded a contract for the construction of a plant at the foot of Blanchard street, Newark, at a cost of \$70,000. The plans include the erection of a refinery, boiler and engine rooms, laboratory and office building.

A verdict against the American Druggists' Syndicate for \$45,000 for alleged non-fulfilment of contract was awarded the Continental Specialty Company of Baltimore last week by a jury in the Federal Court, Eastern District of New York. The American Druggists' Syndicate is to appeal the case.

PROTESTS TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists has issued a protest against the proposed tax on distilled spirits used in medicinal preparations and adds this warning:

"We have this advice to offer: First, be sure to protect yourself against the possibilities of any of these taxes becoming retroactive and applying to present sales; second, be sure and estimate all of these increases in taxation in your cost of doing business."

Heavy Chemical Markets

SPOT SUPPLIES OF CHEMICALS LIMITED

Consumers' Demands Continue Heavy and Government Orders in Large Volume Expected in June—Acids Unusually Strong—Bleaching Powder Lower.

The majority of heavy chemicals held steady during the past week and the tone of the market is decidedly firm. There have been no sudden price fluctuations, and whatever changes are noted in the general list have been brought about gradually, due chiefly to scarcity of spot stocks in the face of heavy demands from consumers, or because some important holders have withdrawn from the local market and decline to make quotations except on forward positions. Mail and telegraphic orders are being received in good volume from the interior daily, and the movement of stocks depends entirely upon buyer, quantity and facilities for moving goods promptly. While, in the main, there is not a great deal of activity on some varieties the strength of the market is attributed to the new conditions brought about by the proposed revenue bill, coupled with heavy Government buying, which is expected by the middle of June.

It is stated in reliable quarters that while holders of stocks are anxious to co-operate with the United States Government in whatever way is practical few concessions will be made on Government bids to the detriment of regular customers in the trade. While there is little question that some manufacturers are holding out in expectation of heavy orders from Washington it would seem that this is the exception and not the rule. Some of the largest producers state that they are tied up on contract for several months ahead and Government business would not affect them one way or the other.

Acetic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids continue unusually strong in the New York market. Offerings are light and trading is accordingly limited. It seems that the market assumes a firmer tone daily on all acids, and some acids are quoted only nominally on the spot, and several holders are making few quotations on supplies available for the next month or so. Whether the reported scarcity of acids is due to speculation or to an actual shortage of stocks is a conjecture, but in either event quite a number of important dealers here are not quoting on spot or nearby stocks.

Alums have shown no change during the week either in price or volume of business. The market continues reasonably firm. Aluminum sulphate, calcium acetate, copper sulphate, and lead acetate are all virtually unchanged in price. Holders of the above stocks are all expecting an advance along with the upward movement of all other heavy chemicals, but prices have fluctuated little during the week, and at this writing the market holds steady and firm.

There is no improvement in the condition of the market on bleaching powder. Prices are a shade lower and offerings are being made freely. There is no export business on this product, and with abundant supplies on hand it may be expected that even a lower level will be reached.

Caustic soda, nitrate of soda and soda ash are in good demand here and abroad, and while the general range of prices is quatably unchanged a number of dealers are looking for a material advance in the immediate future. On the spot nitrate of soda is quoted in the New York market at 5½c a pound in less than car lots, while shipments in whole cars to reliable consumers are held at 5½c a pound. The undertone of the market on saltpeter is firmer, and although prices are unchanged dealers say the present demand is significant of impending advances. Raw materials, it is stated, are sufficient to meet even a stronger demand on both saltpeter and nitrate of soda. Embargoes having been lifted by a number of the railroads less trouble is being experienced in moving stocks promptly.

Acid, Acetic—The heavier demand noted last week on acetic acid continues undisturbed, and although prices are unchanged the undertone of the local market is much firmer. Sellers are quoting firmly at 5c a pound as the inside price for the 28 per cent, while the 56 per cent holds

steady at 9½c@10c a pound. From all directions the 70 per cent is quoted at 13c@15c a pound, and the 80 per cent commercial at 19c@19½c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—Offerings on spot stocks are being heard less freely each day now as the demand continues heavier and the market stiffens. From all parts of the country a strong call is heard for muriatic acid, but since local sellers are doing so little quoting on spot stocks attention is being directed toward futures. The 18 degree is quoted at 1½c a pound, the 20 degree at 1½c@1¾c a pound. It is stated that the above prices could hardly be shaded at the present time.

Acid, Nitric—No change is reported this week in the general condition of the local market on nitric acid. While indications point to a further upward trend on all degrees because of the heavy demand, prices thus far have not advanced. Quite a large volume of business has passed during the week at 7¼c@7¾c a pound for the 42 degree and around 7c flat for the 40 degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—The market is steady and firm, and trading is limited to the amount of spot supplies available. While a number of local dealers are not quoting at all on this product sufficient factors are quoting on spot and nearby to establish prevailing prices in the market. The 66 degree brimstone is held at \$31 to \$35 a ton. The 60 degree is quoted at \$24 to \$26 a ton. Pyrite acid, 66 degree, is holding steady at \$28 to \$30 a ton, and the 60 degree holds unchanged at \$19 to \$20 a ton, delivered, New York.

Alums—All grades of alums are in good demand and it is said that supplies are ample. Ammonium alum holds at 4½c a pound in large quantities, while small lots are being held at slightly higher levels. The ground remains unchanged at 4½c a pound, and the chrome is quoted at 18c@18½c a pound. Potassium is in unusually strong demand from consumers all over the country, and trading for spot supplies continues lively. The price of potassium ranges from 6½c to 7c a pound. A number of large dealers are looking for heavy Government business about the middle of June.

Aluminum Sulphate—Only moderate offerings are heard on aluminum sulphate. Spot supplies, according to local dealers, are limited and trading is being held strictly to old accounts first. Sales have passed at 2c@2½c a pound. The iron (less than ½ per cent) is finding plenty of buyers at 3½c@3¾c a pound for spot.

Bleaching Powder—The local market on bleaching powder continues weak. A number of sales have passed for stocks in domestic containers at as low as 2.50c, although a number of sellers continue to ask as high as 3c a pound. Bleaching powder in export drums is offered freely at 4c@5½c a pound.

Calcium Acetate—Prime factors here report a steady and firm tone on acetate of lime. Prices are quatably unchanged on both spot and nearby stocks. Spot to June is quoted at \$4.50@\$4.55 per cwt.

Copper Sulphate—Quotations at this writing are 9½c@9¾c a pound for the 98-99 per cent blue vitriol (large) for absolute spot stocks.

Lead Acetate—Acetate of lead holds in good demand in the New York market. Prices have remained steady and unchanged during the week, with additional activity in trading. Sugar of lead of the different grades holds at 12½c a pound. The white crystals remain steady at 14c@14½c a pound, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at 13½c a pound.

Magnesite—California magnesite continues in strong demand in this market, and prices are holding firm and unchanged. New York prices are \$40@\$45 a ton, in the lump, f. o. b. mines. The calcined remains at \$50@\$52 a ton, f. o. b. mines.

Potash, Caustic—An unusual scarcity continues to be reported on caustic potash, and the tone of the New York market holds steady and firm with trading limited to the amount of spot stocks available. Few large sales have been recorded during the week, but small parcels have changed hands at 63½c@68c a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, and 88c@90c a pound for the 88-92 degree.

Potassium, Bichromate—The market on this article is firmer in the face of a stronger demand from all parts of the country. New manufacturers who recently entered the local field are now enjoying their share of the general business and prices are holding firm at 36c@37c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—After considerable fluctuation for a number of weeks, due to speculation among brokers, this product has settled down to a more even tenor. Quotations (for shipment) range from 57c to 60c a pound. Consumers are directing their chief interest to forward positions. A sale passed this week at around 72c a pound on the spot.

Potassium Prussiate—The Japanese stock of a superior grade that has been on the market for some time is creating much interest among consumers of prussiate of potash. Prices continue to fluctuate and the market, while still unsettled, is decidedly strong. The yellow is quoted at 95c@\$1.00 a pound, with 96½c a pound as the prevailing quotations, July shipment from Japan. The red is quoted on the spot at \$2.60@\$2.80 a pound.

Salt peter—The export demand is heavy, but aside from limited shipments being made to South America the strength of the market is attributed to the domestic demand. Supplies are reported as being quite ample and quotations are 31c a pound for the granulated and 37c@\$38c a pound for the crystals.

Soda Ash—Some holders of spot soda ash in bags have advanced their price, while others state that the market, while very firm, is unchanged. A number of sellers are not quoting on spot stocks at all, and for this reason the condition on this article is little unsettled. Prices range from 3½c to 3½c a pound in barrels, while spot stocks, in bags, range from 2½c to 3c a pound. The above prices depend largely upon seller and quantity. July-December delivery is quoted at 2¾c a pound in bags and 2½c a pound in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The New York market on caustic soda continues to grow firmer daily. Some of the largest dealers say that they are not offering on the spot. Others, however, are offering limited quantities at 6½c a pound as the minimum and up to 6½c a pound as the outside price. Quantity and buyer would govern the above range of prices. Distant forward positions are quoted at 5½c@\$6c a pound, New York.

Sodium Bichromate—No change is noted. An unsettled condition continues to manifest itself here. Export business is nil and domestic consumers are showing little interest. Prices range from 15c to 15½c a pound in second hands. Considerable speculation is still going on.

Sodium Chlorate—Trading in the local market improves daily on this product, and while no price changes have occurred this week on chlorate of soda the demand is strong and steady. Spot supplies appear to be sufficient to take care of the consumption, and quotations on the spot are 24½c@\$25c a pound.

OF TRADE INTEREST

A fire in the plant of F. A. Thompson & Co., manufacturing chemists of Detroit, Mich., damaged the stock and building to the extent of \$30,000 to \$40,000. The loss is covered by insurance of \$66,000. Business is going on as usual in some departments and will be continued in the damaged building as soon as repairs can be made.

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., said that the proposed increase in duties has affected seed and herb values with coriander, celery and canary seeds higher and little of anything in herbs offered either afloat or for shipment.

John Clarke & Co.: Seeds, herbs, etc., are violently and irregularly unsettled by the great volume of trade necessities and the threats of duty. Stocks in many seeds and herbs are at the vanishing point.

Charles E. Seitz, founder of the Arabol Manufacturing Company, chemicals, died on Wednesday at his home on Staten Island. Mr. Seitz was born in Switzerland 73 years ago.

SAMPLES OF OPIUM FOR REVENUE OFFICERS

David A. Gates, acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, has sent the following communication to collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

"This office has been notified by the customs division that considerable difficulty has been encountered in securing samples of opium, coca leaves, their salts, derivatives and preparations thereof manufactured out of im-

ported materials from the manufacturers in this country for the purpose of making analyses to establish the allowance of drawback on such manufactured drugs exported from this country, owing to the fear on the part of such manufacturers of being charged with violation of the act of December 17, 1914, for furnishing the samples to these agents for this purpose.

"As these agents are officers of the United States Government charged with certain specified duties in connection with importations and exportations under the customs laws and regulations, they are entitled to such samples necessary for the discharge of their official duties, and manufacturers may lawfully furnish to any duly accredited special agent or customs agent of the Treasury Department the required samples, taking the receipt of such officer therefor, which will be filed with their official narcotic order forms and records."

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO. INC.

Charter of incorporation has been issued to the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., and the new firm will take over the controlling interest of some of the largest chemical and dyestuffs plants in the country. West Nyack, N. Y., is given as the location of the new company and the capital stock is \$17,231,000. The incorporators are: I. Frank Stone, president of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, with offices at 100 William street, New York; William N. McIlravy and William Beckers. Mr. Beckers at the present time is at the head of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Brooklyn.

While the big merger takes in seven or eight large and well known establishments each firm will continue to conduct business as at the present time. It is understood that there will be three main points of production and distribution. Marcus Hook, Pa., will be the chief production and distributing point for intermediates, while the plants now located in Buffalo and Brooklyn will be the main distributing points for colors.

The general offices of the company will be at Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, New York, and the new quarters, it is understood, will be ready for occupancy about July 1. Officers of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., have not yet been announced.

ITALIAN STAMP TAX ON PHARMACEUTICALS

The Italian stamp tax on pharmaceutical specialties amounting to 0.10 lira for each lira or fraction thereof of the retail price has been reduced to 0.05 lira in the case of perfumery and medicinal specialties the selling price of which, exclusive of the tax, is more than 0.20 but not more than 0.50 lira (lira, \$0.193). Similar goods selling for not more than 0.20 lira are exempt from the tax. The maximum retail price must be indicated on the wrappers of packages when the price exceeds 0.20 lira.

As provided by the decree of November 9, 1916, stamps must be affixed to imported products immediately upon their arrival if they are delivered for sale or, if they are placed in warehouse, within eight days. The stamps will be ready for distribution about June 1, and the law will go into effect July 1, 1917.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Nitric, 36 degree, carboys, 2c.	Hexamethylenamine, 5c.
Alum, Ammonia, 1½c@\$2c.	Lycopodium, 10c.
Grounds, bbls. or less, 2c.	Oil of Bergamot, 50c.
Powdered, 2½c@\$3c.	Castor, 5c.
Antipyrine, 20c.	Cloves, 10c.
Arrowroot, Taylor's, 11c.	Wormwood, American, \$1.50.
Asafetida, 5c@\$10c.	Paraffin, 8c.
Bay Rum, P. R. bbls., 5c.	Potassium Carbonate, Refined, 55c.
Ceresin, White, 7c.	Storax, \$1.
Codine Phosphate, \$1.10.	Sugar of Milk, 5c.
Copainha, S. A., 10c.	Tin Chloride, 5c.
Dragon's Blood Reeds, 10c.	Turpentine, Venice, 20c.

Declined

Acid, Oleic, Purified, 5c.	Guaiacol Liquid, Carbonate, 50c.
Alcohol, Methylic (Wood), bbls., 5c.	Mercury, 15c.
Codine, \$1.	Morphine, Alkaloid, \$1.
Hydrochloride, \$1.	Hydrobromide, 75c.
Nitrate, \$1.	Hydrochloride, 95c.
Digitalis Leaves, 15c.	Sulphate, \$1.
Flaxseed, Cleared, bbls., 50c.	Oil of Rapeseed, 20c.
Gelatin, German White Gold Label, 15c.	Opium (Natural), \$3.
German White Silver Label, 20c.	Granulated, \$2.25.
Glycerin, 1c.	U. S. P. Powdered, \$2@\$2.75.
	Rhatany Root, 8c.
	Sulphur Lac, 2c.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

ADVANCES PROBABLE IN DYESTUFFS

Expected Tariff on Free List Goods Causes Firm Undertone to Market—Importations Diminishing and Stocks Being Constantly Reduced—Divi Divi Scarce.

Nothing of an important nature has characterized the New York market in the general list of colors and dyestuffs. In the main, the tone of the market holds steady and firm, with a continued stronger undertone prevailing on most stocks. Large dealers here report a good export demand, but since it is almost impossible to make shipments with any degree of certainty trading is being confined chiefly to domestic consumers. The opinion is held that prices will unquestionably advance on imported articles, not only for the reason that "free list" goods will be subjected to the new revenue tax, but also because importations are diminishing daily, and as the demand increases prices will automatically advance. Although the United States Senate will probably send the taxation bill back to the House with numerous radical changes, articles that directly concern importers of colors and dyestuffs have not been considered in the modifications of the present bill. Dealers say that heavy Government buying is inevitable, and it is expected any day that large orders will be placed from Washington.

Albumen remains quiet, and although prices continue to hold steady and unchanged dealers seem disinclined to sell at the low prices a number of consumers are offering, and nothing indicates a weakening in albumen. The demand for archil is getting heavier daily, and holders of whatever spot stocks there are available are asking higher prices, which naturally limits trading. The advance noted last week on spot cochineal continues to hold, with indications of a further stiffening. No material change is noted this week in the condition of the cutch market. Spot supplies are being offered freely, but buyers are few and far between. Because inquiries are increasing daily for cutch, dealers anticipate a better movement of stocks at any time.

The demand is unusually strong for spot divi divi. A local dealer, although willing to pay as high as \$60 a ton up to 25 or 30 tons, has been unable to locate supplies. This will give some idea of the firm condition prevailing in divi divi. Considerable business has passed at \$62 a ton this week, the dealers' price to the consumer.

No improvement is noted in the demand for English cudbear. Large importers continue to offer freely on the spot at 21c a pound, but there are few buyers in the market. Gambier and logwood continue to hold decidedly firm. Fustic chips show an advance, and some dealers are asking as high as 5½c. A good grade of hematite is being held in many quarters as high as 12c a pound. The advance, it is stated, is due to growing scarcity of spot supplies, although some are of the opinion that offerings are being restricted in anticipation of Government buying. No change is reported in the price of Campeache logwood, and the movement of stocks is only moderate.

Coal tar derivatives have been in heavy inquiry during the week, and a number of large and important sales have passed on a number of products. Spot supplies of naphthionic and sulphuric acids are said to be light. The demand is improving daily, and the market continues to tighten. Aniline oil and salts show no material change in price, and only moderate activity is noted in the New York market. Benzidine and benzol continue to hold firm, and a brisk movement of stocks is reported on every hand. Diethylaniline and dimethylaniline are scarce on the spot, and, in fact, practically none of the former is being offered at any price. Parachlorbenzol is in heavy supply, and it is said with additional stocks accumulating, with no demand prices have declined to 18c a pound. Toluindines and toloulo continue to hold steady, with brisk movement in stocks. Prices on these two articles are unchanged.

Albumen—Trading continues in comparatively light volume on albumen, despite the fact that spot stocks are

being offered freely in the New York market. Inquiries from all directions are being received daily in heavy volume, but orders have failed to develop. Prices remain firm at 46c@50c a pound.

Archil—Interest centers more on forward positions of archil than on spot stocks, for the reason that dealers claim there is practically none available on the spot. Consumers are anxious to buy, and although a higher level of prices has been touched trading is restricted. A number of importers state they are booked with orders for several months ahead. The double is quoted nominally at 14½c@16½c a pound; the treble holds steady at 17½c@19½c a pound, and the concentrated at 28½c@30½c a pound. This is one of the articles that will be subject to the 10 per cent import tax, in all probability.

Cochineal—Prices on cochineal are holding firm and unchanged this week. Inquiries from all directions continue to pour in by every mail. Trading continues brisk, with advances holding. Although there appears to be no shortage of spot stocks, holders are unwilling to do much trading at less than 52c a pound. It is doubtful if this quotation could be shaded any in large quantities, as smaller orders that have been placed have brought 55c a pound.

Cutch—While interest continues keen on the part of consumers large business has failed to develop in cutch. A slight improvement has been noted in the movement of stocks during the past day or so, but dealers continue to complain of the continued lull in the local market. Supplies, it is stated, are abundant. Irrespective of the present unsatisfactory condition, prices are holding firm and unchanged. The Rangoon is quoted at 12½c@13½c a pound, on the spot; the liquid weak at 8½c@9c a pound, and the tablets at 10c@12c a pound. Nothing would indicate an immediate advance in prices, and unless conditions improve there may be a sudden break any day.

Divi Divi—Unusual activity has characterized the divi divi market this week. Inquiries are heavy and prices are advancing for spot supplies due to the reported scarcity. The bulk of business that has passed during the week has consisted of small parcels, and around 3½c a pound has been the price on these small lots. In ton lots a firm price of \$62 is quoted from most all directions.

Gambier—Prices for spot as well as forward positions of gambier are holding firm and unchanged. It is understood that a number of holders are gradually withdrawing from the market and offerings are being made only moderately. It would appear that consumers want supplies, but dealers refuse to sell shade under the market price, and there is a general disposition to hold stocks rather than break the strong tone of the market. Stocks afloat on two vessels now en route to American ports are quoted firm at 15c a pound. In car lots some dealers are asking 15½c a pound as the inside price for the common, others want 16c a pound for this grade. Cubes No. 2 are in good demand, with quotations ranging from 21c to 22c. Cubes No. 1 are holding steady at 23c@24c.

Indigo—A firm and steady tone prevails here on indigo. Spot offerings are light and trading is consequently limited to the amount of supplies available. In most directions the price of 52c a pound is heard as the outside price for the cotton, and 30c a pound as the outside price on the wool, for absolute spot stocks. Additional interest is being manifested daily on the part of consumers, and a number of important factors predict an early advance in the general range of prices on both the wool and the cotton.

Logwood—This has been an uneventful week in logwood. Trading is reported only moderate. Prices, however, are holding steady and unchanged on the Campeache grade, around \$39 a ton is the quotation heard from large importers. It is stated that shipping facilities from both Mexico and Jamaica are becoming more and more impaired daily, and while dealers are not over heavily stocked there is some question just how long prices will remain at this level. In some quarters spot stocks are being held at \$40 a ton. Chips are holding strong at 5c. Fustic, both sticks and chips, are firmer, with a scarcity reported on chips. Hematite crystals are moving in fair volume, 20c @26c a pound.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—Dealers report no change of importance this week in naphthionic acid. Regardless of re-

ports heard from some directions that this article is scarce, the tone of the market would indicate almost the reverse condition. Inquiries have picked up a little, but there is a slow movement of spot supplies. Keener interest seems to center on contract goods than for spot. A number of dealers still hold to the opinion that the heavy inquiry for the past several weeks will shortly result in actual orders. Spot is quoted at \$1.85@\$1.95, while contract, immediate shipment from works, is quoted at \$1.60@\$1.70.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The firmer condition noted last week in this acid continues to hold. Day by day inquiries by mail as well as by telegraph show an increase. Stocks are now moving in heavier volume. Supplies seem ample to meet the present consuming demand, and while prices are quatably unchanged the undertone of the market continues firm. Spot offerings now are only moderate, and although it cannot be learned that any large factors have withdrawn, the market has nevertheless tightened. The price of 34c@37c a pound prevails, and there is nothing to indicate a weakening.

Aminoazobenzene—Buying continues light on aminoazobenzene, and the market remains comparatively easy. Offerings are being made quite freely at \$1.75@\$1.85 a pound. Large consumers are now directing more attention to futures and bids are in a fairly strong volume at \$1.65@\$1.70 for nearby delivery. Immediate consumer requirements, it would appear, are sufficient to take care of the amount of business being conducted, but because forward positions are holding firm, dealers are inclined to believe that an improvement is to be expected soon.

Aniline Oil for Red—Nothing seems to disturb the tranquility of the local market on aniline oil for red. A little improvement was noted last week, but trading at this writing is not what dealers would naturally expect. For some reason speculation continues in this product and the price changes have been the only new feature. The market continues unsettled and quotations for absolute spot range from \$1.12 to \$1.15 a pound. There is a diversity of opinion as to the exact trend of the market within the next few days.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Although some makers are selling regularly at the minimum of 30c, drums extra, there are still a few offering aniline oil at lower prices, and 28½c, drums extra, is the quotation heard from one important direction. The tendency on the oil is toward firmness, and the belief is general that when the few resale lots are taken out of the market, further stiffening will be in evidence. Domestic dye makers are buying regularly. The salt is in moderate demand, and some makers who are offering spot lots will not sell a shade lower than 34c a pound. Smaller business has passed at 35c a pound. Quantity is now governing to a large degree prevailing quotations on both the oil and the salt.

Benzidine—The local market on benzidine is holding firm, with trading in heavier volume and prices on the upward trend. For two or three weeks business had fallen off appreciably, only to pick up because of the heavier demand from both domestic and foreign consumers. Spot stocks, for this reason, are being offered less freely. The dry base is quoted at \$1.90@\$1.95 a pound on the spot, with the sulphate holding steady and firm at \$1.65@\$1.70 a pound.

Benzol—In car lots the price of benzol is around 55½c @57c per gallon; these are inside prices f. o. b. works. A number of other sellers are quoting slightly higher prices on this product. Right now quantity and seller are having considerable to do with prevailing quotations heard in the New York market. In moderate quantities 58c@60c per gallon is the range in price and considerable business has passed during the week. Contract business is being placed in good volume at 55c@56c per gallon. The market is firm and strong.

Betanaphthol—It is understood that because supplies are accumulating in the face of a light demand that the market is weaker on betanaphthol. There is some talk of an over-production, but nevertheless dealers are not pessimistic because, despite light trading, inquiries are good. While quantity and quality are having much to do with price changes a conservative quotation for the technical is 65c@70c a pound, and the sublimed at 80c@90c a pound.

Diethylaniline—While there is a heavy call from all directions for diethylaniline trading is limited, because it is stated in reliable quarters that there is practically none

to be had on the spot at any price. For this reason it is difficult to get a prevailing price in the New York market for spot stocks. Forward positions, thirty and sixty days delivery, are quoted at around \$3.50.

Dimethylaniline—A firm and active tone prevails in this market on dimethylaniline. While 60c a pound is the figure named in some directions as the minimum quotation, supplies at this figure are limited, and some makers are quoting as high as 62c a pound, and even higher. Due to the present prices of alcohol and aniline oil, which have been factors in the increased cost of manufacture (although most large domestic consumers are under contract), the export demand is not heavy. Futures are of much interest, and indications point to a firmer tone in this market.

Dinitrophenol—The market remains firm, and the prices noted last week hold unchanged. South American as well as European countries are ready buyers at good prices, but factors state that spot supplies are light, and some trouble is being experienced in filling present domestic orders. Spot prices are 73c@75c a pound, with around 67c a pound as the price on contract goods.

Metatoluylenediamine—A somewhat unsettled and weakened feeling is noted here on this product. It continues to be rumored that second hands are reselling below manufacturers' prices. It is not learned that spot stocks are abundant. It may be that some factors have withdrawn from the market in expectation of higher prices later. Quotations are \$1.70@\$1.75 a pound, on the spot.

Naphthalene—There is a fair demand at this time for naphthalene flakes, and sellers are quoting with much firmness at the minimum of 9½c a pound. The inferior grade that has been on the market for some time fails to interest consumers. In many quarters the maximum price of 10c a pound is heard. There is no question about the heavy demand for domestic prime white flakes, and car loads are in strong demand at above prices, but many orders are going unfilled.

Naphthylamine—No change is noted this week either in the volume of business being conducted or in prices. There is a steady and firm tone prevailing. The alpha is quoted at \$1.15@\$1.25 a pound, and the beta at \$1.10@\$1.20 a pound.

Nitrotoluol—It is pointed out by leading factors in the New York market that there is not a very heavy demand for nitrotoluol. This is true especially of spot offerings, and accordingly prices have declined. Spot stocks are offered quite freely at around 60c a pound. The present condition has doubtless been brought about because expected Government orders have not been placed. Consumers now are directing their attention to futures.

Para-Amidophenol—The market is firm, steady and strong on this product, and indications, according to local factors, point to a material advance in price. Thus far, however, it has not been indicated that supplies are not sufficient to meet the present demand. The base is quoted at \$5.50@\$6.00 a pound for spot, and the hydrochloride at \$5.00@\$5.50 for spot.

Paradichlorbenzol—Spot stocks are abundant, and it seems that supplies continue to accumulate. Hence the quotation on this by-product is decidedly weaker and offerings, it is understood from a number of reliable sources, are being made freely as low as 18c a pound as the minimum quotation. Although inquiries are in good volume trading is practically nil.

Toluidine—The market continues unchanged on both the ortho and the para. Sellers are quoting in the neighborhood of 90c a pound for a good grade of ortho, and some are asking as high as \$1. It is stated, however, that on firm business, concessions would be made. An inferior quality continues to be offered in this market at around 75c@80c a pound. Supplies of the para are held with some tightness for the reason that few makers have sold the bulk of their production for near deliveries, and although \$1.85 is quoted by some first hands others are asking up to \$1.90 and \$2.00 a pound.

Toluol—From the minimum of \$1.90 up to \$2.00 a gallon are the prices quoted for nearby delivery on toluol. There is a strong and continuous inquiry in the New York market, but the average producer is not making free offerings. Spot stocks are said to be light. Contracts are being held tightly. Quotations for over the balance of the year range from \$1.85 and up.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85	
Subiodide	lb.	—	4.75	
Tannate	lb.	—	2.90	
Valerate	lb.	—	4.50	
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½ — .07¾		
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½ — .08¾		
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½ — .07¾		
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	.65 — .70		
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½ — .06		
*Imported	lb.	.30 — .35		
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	4.25	
Iodide	lb.	—	5.25	
Metal sticks	lb.	—	1.90	
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.00 — 13.50		
Bromide	oz.	10.70 — 12.00		
Citrated	lb.	—	8.05	
Phosphate	lb.	17.50 — 17.75		
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb.	18.80 — 18.85		
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.70 — 1.75		
Iodide	lb.	.86 — .89		
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30 — .35		
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1.42 — 1.45		
Calomel, see Mercury				
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.lb.	lb.	—	.89½	
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	.90½	
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	.91	
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.91½	
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.91½	
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	.90	
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.88 — .89		
Monobromated	lb.	2.50 — 2.55		
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.99 — 1.05		
Powdered	lb.	1.15 — 1.20		
Russian	lb.	4.00 — 4.05		
Powdered	lb.	3.95 — 4.05		
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½ — .07		
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60 — .61		
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½ — .05		
Heavy	lb.	.03½ — .04½		
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.35 — 1.45		
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06 — .06½		
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½ — .07		
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15 — .26		
Chloroform	lb.	.59 — .64		
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20 — 6.50		
Sulphate	lb.	—	.55	
Cinchonidine, Alk.	lb.	—	.93	
Sulphate	lb.	—	.55	
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	.51	
Sulphate	lb.	—	.35	
Cinnabar	lb.	—	—	
Civet	oz.	1.95 — 2.20		
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44 — .48		
Oleate	lb.	.84 — .95		
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	7.00	
Boxes	lb.	.38 — .39		
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	7.25	
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.31 — .32		
Cases, fingers	lb.	.39 — .41		
Codeine, alk. 34-oz. vials	oz.	—	14.00	
Acetate, 34-oz. vials	oz.	—	12.65	
Phosphate, 34-oz. vials	oz.	—	10.55	
Sulphate, 34-oz. vials	oz.	—	11.25	
Collodium, U. S. P.	lb.	.33 — .37		
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38 — .44		
Coccygine, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25 — .26		
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .32		
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59 — .64		
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.55 — .57		
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55 — .60		
Diate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	1.50	
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury				
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79 — .80		
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	19.75 — 20.25		
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.47	
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.46½	
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.85 — 2.00		
*Carbone	lb.	7.45 — 8.40		
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.19 — .20		
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.29 — .34		
Jewelers large	lb.	1.00 — 1.04		
Small	lb.	.85 — .89		
French	lb.	.29 — .34		
Dextrin, Corn, bags ...100 lbs.	lb.	—	5.90	
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09 — .10		
Imported	lb.	.13 — .14		
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.80 — 3.00		
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.29½ — .50		
Reeds	lb.	1.62 — 1.70		
*Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	70.00	
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	3.75	
*Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz.	—	44.00	
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.89	
Nominal		—	Nominal.	
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)				
Ergot Russian	lb.	.74 — .75		
Spanish	lb.	.71 — .73		
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	.23	
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	.27	
Washed	lb.	—	—	
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34 — 1.39		
Formaldehyde	lb.	1.6½ — 1.7½		
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.	lb.	.80 — 1.05		
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30 — 1.35		
*Gold	lb.	—	1.35	
Glucose	lb.	2.50 — 2.55		
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—	
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.60 — .60½		
C. P. in cans	lb.	.61½ — .62		
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.59 — .60		
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.47½ — .48		
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.44 — .44½		
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.25 — 4.00		
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40 — 3.60		
Gum Powder	lb.	1.95 — 2.00		
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00 — 15.90		
Carbone	lb.	—	—	
Salicylate	oz.	1.55 — 1.80		
Guarana	lb.	.95 — 1.05		
Gum Cotton	oz.	.18 — .20		
*Haarlem Oil	gross	5.95 — 7.00		
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.75 — .80		
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.38 — .40		
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.11 — .12		
Hydrogen Peroxide	4-oz. bottles	gross	—	6.50
10-oz. bottles	gross	—	—	10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—	18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00 — 2.10		
*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25 — 17.00		
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50 — 3.55		
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25 — 4.30		
Crystals	lb.	—	5.50	
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55 — 1.70		
Iodide	lb.	—	3.30	
Perchloride	lb.	.17 — .22		
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18 — .22		
Isinglass, American	lb.	.74 — .82		
Russian	lb.	3.95 — 4.00		
Japanese, No. 1	lb.	.60 — .62		
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	1.75 — 1.80		
Kaolin	lb.	.02 — .03		
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.17 — .20		
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.32 — .37		
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50 — .55		
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45 — .50		
Chloride	lb.	.55 — .60		
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.50	
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24 — .29		
*Sticks, bbls., Corigliano	lb.	.49 — .50		
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00 — 8.25		
Carbonate	lb.	1.25 — 1.28		
Salicylate	lb.	4.00 — 4.40		
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45 — 3.00		
*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.45 — 1.50		
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.22 — .25		
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50 — 4.55		
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65 — 1.75		
Iodide	lb.	—	4.30	
Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb.	.20 — .21		
Peroxide	lb.	.75 — .85		
Salicylate	lb.	—	—	
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.70 — 3.75		
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.20 — 5.00		
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	4.50	
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60 — 1.75		
Iodide	lb.	—	4.30	
Peroxide	lb.	.70 — .75		
Sulphate	lb.	.45 — .50		
Manna, large flake	lb.	.90 — 1.00		
Small flake	lb.	.71 — .75		
Sorts	lb.	.34 — .39		
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10 — 3.15		
*Recryst	lb.	3.85 — 3.90		
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	100.00	
Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.50	
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.78	
Powdered	lb.	—	.80	
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	.81	
50 p.c.	lb.	—	1.13	
Dextrin, Corn, bags ...100 lbs.	lb.	—	1.91	
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.	—	1.76	
Powder, Granular	lb.	—	1.71	
Iodide, green	lb.	—	3.70	
Red	lb.	—	3.80	
Yellow	lb.	—	3.70	
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	2.10	
Powder	lb.	—	2.20	
White Precipitate	lb.	—	2.20	
Powder	lb.	—	2.25	

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb. 12.00	-13.90
Milk, powdered	lb. .15	-.17%
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb. ....	.18/-	-.20%
Morphine, Acet. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. 1-oz.		
Hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.v.1-oz.box oz.		-10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz. -	9.80
1-oz. vials	oz. -	9.85
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. boxes oz.		-10.05
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes oz.		-10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. 14.90	-15.10
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. 13.50	-13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. -	15.25
*Moss, Iceland	lb. .35	-.40
Irish	lb. .10	-.11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz. 10.00	-10.50
Touquin	oz. 18.00	-18.25
Grain, Cab	oz. 16.00	-16.75
Touquin	oz. 29.00	-30.00
Duggists	oz. 27.00	-28.00
Synthetic	lb. 11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .10	-.11
Balls	lb. .13	-.14
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb. .18	-.19
Sulphate	lb. .22	-.23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.13
Powdered	lb. .14	-.14%
*Opium, cases	lb. -	27.00
*Jobbing lots	lb. -	28.00
*Granular	lb. -	31.00
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb. -	29.00
Orthoform	oz. 1.35	-.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb. .50	-.55
Papain	oz. 3.55	-.39%
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	2.50	-.29
Paris Green, kegs	lb. .44	-.45
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb. ....	.045 ²	-.034
Cream	lb. .064 ²	-.07
Lily white	lb. .09	-.09%
Snow white	lb. .12	-.12%
Phenolphthalein	lb. 17.00	-18.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb. .80	-.85
Red	lb. 1.00	-1.05
*Pilocarpine	oz. 18.05	-19.50
Piperidine	oz. .90	-.95
Piper	oz. .60	-.65
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.95	-3.00
Poppy Heads	lb. .75	-.76
Potassium acetate	lb. 1.26	-.127
Bicarb	lb. .45	-.60
Bisulphate C. P.	lb. .75	-.85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb. -	1.00
Citrate, bulk	lb. -	1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	lb. -	1.45
Hypophosphate, bulk	oz. 1.65	-.170
Iodide, bulk	lb. 2.90	-.295
Lactophosphate	oz. -	25
*Permanganate	lb. 4.00	-.425
Salicylate	lb. 3.00	-.325
Sulphate, pure C. P.	lb. .60	-.60
Tartrate, powdered	lb. .75	-.85
Quassia chips	lb. .07	-.07%
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins. oz.	-	.75
50-oz. tins	oz. -	.75 ²
25-oz. tins	oz. -	.76
5-oz. tins	oz. -	.77
1-oz. tins	oz. -	.82
"Second hands	oz. -	.75
*Amsterdam	oz. .75	-.77
*German	oz. .75	-.77
Java	oz. .75	-.78
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	-	.80
Sulphate, tins	oz. -	.40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb. 15.00	-15.75
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls.	-	.38
Powdered, bbls.	lb. -	.37 ²
Rose Water, triple dist. dem lb.	6.00	-.62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb. .03	-.04
*Saccharin	lb. 33.00	-34.00
Safrol	lb. -	-
Salicin, bulk	lb. 16.00	-17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb. -	1.50
Sandalwood	lb. .18	-.19
Grand	lb. .20	-.22
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb. 36.00	-37.25
Powdered	lb. 36.90	-37.90
Scammony resin	lb. 2.50	-.28
Powdered	lb. 2.70	-.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb. -	.29
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots oz.	-	.46%
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz. .40	-.41
Oxide	oz. .96	-.100
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.27
Marseilles, white	lb. .17	-.18
Green, pure	lb. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.16
Ordinary	lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.11 ²
Nominal		
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb. ....	.13	-.13%
Ordinary	lb. .10	-.10%
Sodium, Acetate	lb. .11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.12
Cocadolyte	oz. 1.90	-2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb. -	.64
Granular U. S. P.	lb. .70	-.72
Benzolate, granulated, U.S.P. lb.	5.70	-6.00
Bicarb, English	lb. -	.02 ²
"Amer., f.o.b. works	lb. .02	-.03 ²
Bromide, bulk	lb. -	.45
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.55	-2.60
Hypophosphate	lb. .92	-.95
Ionide	lb. 3.40	-3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb. -	1.07
Recrystallized	lb. .09	-.12
Dried	lb. .20	-.28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb. -	.85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb. ....	.60	-.70
Tungstate	lb. -	1.50
Spermaceti	lb. .23 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.26
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb. .43	-.52
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb. .46	-.50
Ether Comp.	lb. -	1.65
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb. .47	-.48
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags.cwt.	-	4.75
Potato, granulated	lb. .13	-.14
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb. 7.00	-7.40
Strontium Acetate	lb. -	1.25
Bromide, crystals	lb. -	.70
Iodide	lb. 2.75	-.280
Nitrate	lb. .29	-.40
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb. 2.70	-.300
Strychnine Alkdl, cryst, bulk oz.	1.35	-.145
Acetate	oz. 1.45	-.155
Nitrate	oz. 1.40	-.145
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz. 1.10	-.120
Sulphonated, 100 oz. lots	oz. .37	-.38
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb. 13.50	-.1450
Flour	100 lbs. 2.85	-.300
Flowers	100 lbs. 3.05	-.340
Washed	lb. .08	-.10
Kegs	per keg 6.00	-.625
Tar, Barbadoes gal. ....	.30	-.35
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz. -	.85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb. .61	-.64
Casks	lb. .56	-.57
Terpin Hydrate	lb. .54	-.60
Terpineol	lb. .75	-.90
Thymol, crystals	lb. 19.75	-20.00
Iodide	lb. 15.00	-16.00
Tin, crystals	lb. .40	-.40%
Bichloride	lb. .19 $\frac{1}{4}$	-.20
Oxide	lb. .66	-.66%
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.		
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb. 3.70	-.380
Artificial	lb. .12	-.12%
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		
Vanillin, oz. ....	.64	-.69
Witch Hazel Ext., dbl. dist.	gal. .56	-.58
Gran.	lb. .25	-.28
Med.	lb. .33	-.38
Zinc Carbonate	lb. .25	-.26
Chloride	lb. .14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.16
Iodide	lb. -	3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb. .45	-.75
Oxide	lb. .10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.11%
Permanganate	lb. 4.75	-.500
Salicylate	lb. -	3.25
C. P.	lb. .15	-.18
Sulphate	lb. .05	-.06
Acids		
Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb. .11	-.12
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb. .31	-.35
Benzoin, from gum	lb. -	7.50
ex Toloul	lb. 6.25	-.675
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb. .13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.134
Powdered, bbls.	lb. .13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-.134
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb. 1.45	-.150
amorphic	lb. 4.35	-.445
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs. lb.	lb. .49	-.51
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb. -	1.15
Lemongrass	lb. 1.30	-.140
Limes, distilled	lb. 2.60	-.300
Linaloe	lb. 2.90	-.310
Mace, distilled	lb. 1.40	-.150
"Malefern	lb. 12.75	-.1400
Mustard, natural	lb. -	24
"Artificial	lb. -	24
Neroli, bigarade	lb. 45.00	-.55
Petale	lb. 55.00	-.60
Artificial	lb. 20.00	-.25
Nutmeg	lb. 1.45	-.155
Orange, bitte, W. Indian....	lb. 2.40	-.250
Sweet, West Indian	lb. 2.65	-.300
Italian, sweet	lb. 2.85	-.300
*Nominal		

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb. 12.00	-.1350
Artificial	lb. 5.00	-.525
*Amber, crude	lb. 1.15	-.125
Rectified	lb. 1.45	-.150
Anise	lb. 1.10	-.120
Bay	lb. 2.30	-.240
*Bergamot	lb. 6.00	-.640
*Synthetic	lb. 3.25	-.360
Bois de Rose	lb. 4.50	-.480
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb. .85	-.90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb. .12	-.17
Japanese, white	lb. .15	-.17
Caraway	lb. 7.00	-.750
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb. 1.25	-.130
Lead Free	lb. 1.35	-.145
Cedar Leaf	lb. .80	-.85
Cedar Wood	lb. .16	-.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb. 22.00	-.230
Citronella, Ceylon, drum	lb. .57	-.58
Java	lb. .90	-.95
Cloves, cans	lb. -	2.00
Bottles	lb. -	2.10
Copaiba	lb. 1.10	-.115
Coriander	lb. 14.00	-.1500
Cubeb	lb. 5.40	-.560
Cumin	lb. 4.40	-.450
Erigeron	lb. 1.25	-.135
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb. .70	-.75
California	lb. .65	-.70
Fennel, sweet	lb. 4.00	-.425
Geranium, African rose	lb. 4.70	-.480
Bourbon	lb. 4.35	-.450
*Turkish	lb. 3.50	-.375
Ginger	lb. 8.00	-.850
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	-.275
Hemlock	lb. .90	-.100
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. 15.75	-.1625
Twice rect.	lb. 17.00	-.1800
Wood	lb. 2.00	-.29
Lavender flowers	lb. 4.50	-.475
Spike	lb. .60	-.70
Garden	lb. -	1.15
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb. -	1.15
Lemongrass	lb. 1.30	-.140
Limes, distilled	lb. 2.60	-.300
Linaloe	lb. 2.90	-.310
Mace, distilled	lb. 1.40	-.150
"Malefern	lb. 12.75	-.1400
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb. -	24
amorphic	lb. 4.35	-.445
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs. lb.	lb. .49	-.51
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Linaloe	lb. 2.90	-.310
Mace, distilled	lb. 1.40	-.150
"Malefern	lb. 12.75	-.1400
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb. -	24
amorphic	lb. 4.35	-.445

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb. .30	.32
*Patchouli	lb. 24.00	-26.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb. 1.80	-1.90
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb. 2.35	-2.45
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 3.50	-3.60
French	lb. 9.00	-10.00
Pimento	lb. 2.55	-2.65
*Pine Needles	lb. 1.45	-1.55
Rose, natural	oz. 22.00	-24.00
Synthetic	lb. 2.80	-2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb. .80	-.90
Safrol	lb. .45	-.50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 12.20	-12.35
West Indian	lb. 6.00	-6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb. .75	-.80
Artificial	lb. .28	-.30
Savin	lb. 5.95	-6.50
Spearmint	lb. 1.90	-2.10
Spruce	lb. .90	1.00
Tanay	lb. 2.25	-2.35
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.40	-1.60
White, French	lb. 1.60	-1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 2.50	-3.00
Heavy	lb. 8.00	9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 4.25	-4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.45	-2.65
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb. .80	-.90
Wormseed	lb. 4.35	-4.50
Wormwood	lb. 3.25	-3.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 12.00	-23.00
Manila	lb. 30.00	-40.00
Artificial	lb. 14.00	-24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 11.00	-11.25
Capsicum	lb. 5.50	-5.75
Cubeb	lb. 4.00	-6.00
Ginger	lb. 4.30	-4.70
*Lupulin	lb. —	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. —	—
Pepper	lb. 5.00	-5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 1.75	-2.00
Orris	lb. 15.00	-25.00

Crude Drugs

Copaiba, Para	lb. .54	-.55
South American	lb. .84	-.89
Fin. Canada	gal. 6.00	-6.50
Oregon	gal. 1.00	-1.10
Peru	lb. 3.95	-4.00
Tolu	lb. .39	-.41

BARKS

Angostura	lb. .65	.75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18	-.20
Blackhawk, Root of Tree	lb. .16	-.18
Buckthorn	lb. .15	-.17
Calisaya	lb. .18	-.22
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .12	-.13
Cascarilla, quills	lb. .25	-.26
Siftings	lb. .12	-.14
Chestnut	lb. .06%	-.07%
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .37	-.39
Broken	lb. .31	-.36
"Yellow" quills"	lb. .36	-.39
"Broken"	lb. .29	-.36
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .26	-.27
Powdered, boxes	lb. .19	-.20
*Maracaiyo, yellow, powd.	lb. .29	-.36
Condouango	lb. .12	-.13
Cotton Root	lb. .08	-.09
Cramp, true	lb. .60	-.65
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .25	-.26
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .06%	.07
Elm, grinding	lb. .08	-.09
Select, bds.	lb. .18	-.19
Ordinary	lb. .11	-.13
Hemlock	lb. .06	-.08
Lemon Peel	lb. .07	-.09
Mezereon	lb. .24	-.29
Oak, red	lb. .08	-.10
White	lb. .03	-.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .04%	-.05%
Sweet	lb. .13%	-.14
Trieste	lb. .12%	-.13%
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .11%	-.12
Northern	lb. .15	-.17
Pomegranate	lb. .25	-.26
*Fruit	lb. .30	-.32
*Quebracho	lb. 1.90	-1.95
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .08	-.13
Select	lb. .16	-.17

*Nominal.

Simaruba	lb. .24	.25
Soap, whole Cut	lb. .08	-.08%
Crushed	lb. .15	-.15%
Tonga	lb. .39	-.40
Wahoo of Root	lb. .33	-.35
Willow, Black	lb. .15	-.16
White	lb. .11	-.14%
White Pine	lb. .06	-.07
White Poplar	lb. .03	-.04
Wild Cherry	lb. .07	-.08
Witch Hazel	lb. .04	-.05

BEANS

Calabar	lb. .29	.30
St. Ignatius	lb. .24	-.26
St. John's Bread	lb. .07	-.07%
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .89	-.95
Para	lb. .54	-.60
Surinam	lb. .64	-.69
Cuts	lb. 5.00	-6.50
Bourbon	lb. 2.20	-2.40
South American	lb. 3.20	-4.20
Tahiti, white label	lb. 1.55	-1.60
Green label	lb. 1.45	-.150

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .70	.75
XX	lb. .75	-.80
Powdered	lb. .75	-.76
Fish	lb. .06	-.07
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .18	-.20
Juniper	lb. .07	-.07%
Poke	lb. .09	-.10
Prickly Ash	lb. .12	-.15
Saw Palmetto	lb. .07	-.08
*Sloe	lb. 1.45	-1.50
Sumac	lb. .04	-.05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb. 2.35	-.260
Powdered	lb. 2.40	-.250
Borage	lb. .75	-.80
*Calendula	lb. 3.60	-.370
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb. .45	-.50
*German	lb. .50	-.55
*Hungarian	lb. .50	-.55
*Roman	lb. 1.40	-.150
Spanish	lb. .45	-.55
Clover Tops	lb. .36	-.38
Dogwood	lb. .15	-.16
Elder	lb. .27	-.30
*Insect, open	lb. .30	-.33
*Closed	lb. .33	-.35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .34	-.37
*Powd. Flowers	lb. .49	-.51
Kousso	lb. .54	-.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .19	-.20
Select	lb. .24	-.29
Linden, with leaves	lb. .30	-.35
Malva, blue	lb. 1.55	-.170
Black	lb. .45	-.60
*Mullein	lb. 2.95	-.305
Orange	lb. 1.00	-.105
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb. .05	-.06
Patchouli	lb. .35	-.40
*Poppy, red	lb. .70	-.95
*Rosemary	lb. .50	-.60
Saffron, American	lb. .50	-.55
Valencia	lb. 12.00	-12.40

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb. .25	-.30
Balmony	lb. .08	-.09
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	-.104
Belladonna	lb. 1.60	-.170
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .05%	-.07
Buchu, short	lb. 1.28	-.130
Long	lb. 1.30	-.135
Cannabis, true imported	lb. 2.50	-.260
American	lb. .67	-.79
Catnip	lb. .04	-.08
Chestnut	lb. .60	-.65
Cilretta	lb. .36	-.38
*Coca, Huanuco	lb. .45	-.50
*Truxillo	lb. .42	-.48
Coltsfoot	lb. .30%	-.31
Conium	lb. .20	-.20%
Corn Silk	lb. .08	-.10
Damiana	lb. .13	-.15
Dandelion	lb. .18	-.19
Deer Tongue	lb. .09%	-.11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .53	-.65
Imported	lb. .64	-.70
Eucalyptus	lb. .07	-.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .21	-.23
Dindelia Robusta	lb. .07	-.08
*Hemphane, German	lb. 4.55	4.65
*Russian	lb. 4.70	4.90

*Nominal.

*Nominal.

Henna	lb. .11	-.12
Horehound	lb. .20	-.22
Jaborandi	lb. .19	-.26
Laurel	lb. .10	-.10%
Life Everlasting	lb. .06	-.07
Liverwort	lb. .55	-.60
Lobelia	lb. .08	-.09
Lovage	lb. .28	-.33
Matico	lb. .26	-.29
*Marjoram, German	lb. —	-.55
French	lb. 33	-.35
Liverwort	lb. .60	-.70
Pennyroyal	lb. .05%	-.06
Peppermint, American	lb. .15	-.19
Pichi	lb. .10	-.12
Prince's Pine	lb. .09	-.11
Plantain	lb. .10%	-.11
*Pulsatilla	lb. 7.45	7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb. .08	-.09
Rose, red	lb. 1.35	1.45
Rosemary	lb. .21	-.22
Rue	lb. .39	-.50
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. .15	-.65
*Gardening	lb. .55	-.60
Spanish	lb. .12	-.13
*Savory	lb. .17	-.17%
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75	-.75
Half leaf	lb. .64	-.70
Siftings	lb. .39	-.41
Powdered	lb. .39	-.40
Tinnevelly	lb. .14	-.21
Pods	lb. .20	-.22
Squave Vine	lb. .14	-.16
Skullcap	lb. .15	-.17
Spearmint, American	lb. .20	-.22
Stramonium	lb. .23	-.25
Tansy	lb. .08%	-.10%
Thyme	lb. .10	-.10%
Uva Ursi	lb. .05%	-.06
Water Pepper	lb. .06	-.07
Witch Hazel	lb. .07%	-.08
Wintergreen	lb. .07	-.08
Wormwood	lb. .24	-.26
Yerba Santa	lb. .07	-.08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb. .66	-.70
Powdered	lb. .69	-.75
*German	lb. .74	-.80
*Powdered	lb. .74	-.80
*Alkanet	lb. 1.75	1.90
Althea, cut	lb. .37	-.41
Whole	lb. .29	-.30
Angelica, American	lb. .35	-.38
*German	lb. .60	-.75
Arnica	lb. .52	-.60
Arrowroot, American	lb. .07	-.07%
Bermuda	lb. .50	-.51
St. Vincent	lb. .08%	-.09%
Bamboo Brier	lb. .05	-.07
Bearfoot	lb. .04%	-.05
Belladonna	lb. 3.45	3.50
Powdered	lb. 3.50	3.55
Berberis, aq.	lb. .19	-.20
Bitter	lb. .23	-.25
Blood	lb. .08%	-.09%
Blueflag	lb. .14	-.15
Bryonia	lb. .39	-.49
Burdock, Imported	lb. .32	-.42
American	lb. .21	-.24
Calamus, bleached	lb. 2.00	2.50
Unbleached, natural	lb. .16	-.20
Cohosh, black	lb. .04	-.04%
Blue	lb. .04	-.04%
Cochleum	lb. 2.70	2.75
Colombia, whole	lb. .12%	-.14
Comfrey	lb. .15	-.16
Culver's	lb. .11%	-.12
Cranesbill see Geranium	lb. .32	-.33
Dandelion, English	lb. .32	-.33
American	lb. .32	-.33
*Doggrass, true, imported	lb. 1.30	1.35
Bermuda, cut	lb. .60	-.65
Echinacea	lb. .36	-.37
Elecampane	lb. .08%	-.09
Galangal	lb. .12	-.14
Gelsemium	lb. .10	-.11
Gentian	lb. .19	-.20
Powdered	lb. .18	-.20
Geranium	lb. .06	-.07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb. .10	-.11
Bleached	lb. .22	-.24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb. 4.20	4.54
Wild, Eastern	lb. 6.20	6.45
Northwestern	lb. 6.45	6.70
Southern	lb. 6.30	6.50
Golden Seal	lb. 5.75	5.90
Powdered	lb. 6.00	6.25
*Hellebore, Black	lb. 1.00	1.25
*White, Domestic	lb. .29	-.31
Powdered	lb. .30	-.32
*Imported	lb. .40	-.44

[MAY 30, 1917]

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.20	-	2.25		
Powdered	lb.	2.25	-	2.30		
Rio	lb.	2.75	-	3.00		
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	-	.12½		
Powdered	lb.	.17	-	.18		
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	-	.19		
Lady Slipper	lb.	.68	-	.70		
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.85	-	1.00		
Powdered	lb.	.24	-	.25		
Spanish natural, bales Selected	lb.	.17½	-	.18½		
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.55	-	.60		
Manaca	lb.	.21	-	.23		
Mandrake	lb.	.07	-	.08		
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	-	5.00		
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	-	.16		
Verona	lb.	.13	-	.14		
Finger	lb.	1.65	-	1.70		
Parreira Brava	lb.	.58	-	.60		
Pellitory	lb.	.35	-	.37		
Pink, true	lb.	.45	-	.50		
Pleurisy	lb.	.19	-	.20		
Poke	lb.	.04	-	.04½		
Rhatany	lb.	.17	-	.18		
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	-	.79		
Cuts	lb.	.41	-	.65		
High Dried	lb.	.20	-	.21		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras American	lb.	.42	-	.44		
Mexican	lb.	.22	-	.26		
Seneca, Northern Southern	lb.	.63	-	.65		
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	-	.80		
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.30	-	.33		
*Snake, Black Canada, natural Stripped	lb.	.35	-	.40		
Spikenard	lb.	.40	-	.45		
Squaw Vine	lb.	.19	-	.21		
Squill, white	lb.	.15	-	.16		
Stillingia	lb.	.12½	-	.14		
Stone	lb.	.06	-	.07		
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	-	.28		
True (Aletris)	lb.	.20	-	.22		
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.69	-	.80		
*English	lb.	.71	-	.76		
*German	lb.	.80	-	.85		
Japanese	lb.	.57	-	.59		
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	-	.16		
Domestic	lb.	.10	-	.12		
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	-	.12		
SEEDS						
*Anise, Levant	lb.	.29	-	.32		
Russian	lb.	.26	-	.27		
Spanish	lb.	.27	-	.28		
Star	lb.	.30	-	.30½		
Mexican	lb.	.24	-	.24½		
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07½	-	.08		
Dutch	lb.	.06	-	.07		
Smyrna	lb.	.07½	-	.08		
South American	lb.	.07½	-	.08		
Caraway	lb.	.62	-	.63		
Cardamoms, bleached Ceylon, green	lb.	.80	-	1.00		
Decorticating	lb.	.62	-	.62½		
Celery	lb.	.30	-	.30½		
Colchicum	lb.	2.40	-	2.50		
Conium	lb.	.54	-	.59		
Coriander, Natural Bleached domestic	lb.	.25	-	.26		
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	-	.19½		
Malta	lb.	.19½	-	.20		
Mogador	lb.	.19½	-	.20		
Morocco	lb.	.19½	-	.19½		
Dill	lb.	.19	-	.20		
Fennel, French *German, small	lb.	.18	-	.19		
*Roumanian, small	lb.	.21	-	.22		
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.25	-	13.50		
Ground	lb.	.07	-	.07½		
Foenugreek	lb.	11½	-	12		
Domestic	lb.	.10	-	.10½		
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	-	.05½		
*Russian	lb.	.08	-	.08½		
Henbane	lb.	.31	-	.33		
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08½	-	.09½		
Larkspur	lb.	2.1½	-	2.3		
Lobelia	lb.	2.1½	-	2.3½		
Millet, natural *Hulled	lb.	—	-	.03½		
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.15	-	.15½		
Bombay	lb.	.11	-	.11½		
California, brown	lb.	.14	-	.14½		
Chinese	lb.	.08	-	.08½		
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.14½	-	.14½		
English yellow	lb.	.14½	-	.14½		
*German, yellow	lb.	—	-	.03½		
Sicily, brown	lb.	.15	-	.15½		
Parsley	lb.	.16½	-	.18½		
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	-	.76		
*Russian	lb.	—	-	—		
*Turkish	lb.	—	-	—		
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	-	.11		
*Nominal	lb.	—	-	—		
Quince, select	lb.	.79	-	.89		
Rape, English Japanese	lb.	.08½	-	.09		
Sabadda (whole)	lb.	.20½	-	.23½		
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	-	.28		
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	-	.17½		
Kombe	lb.	2.30	-	2.40		
Sunflower, large Small	lb.	.39½	-	.40		
Turmeric, Aleppy China	lb.	.04½	-	.04½		
Madras	lb.	.07½	-	.08		
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	-	.07½		
Levant	lb.	.40	-	.45		
GUMS						
Aloes, Barbadoes Cape	lb.	1.00	-	1.05		
Socotrine, cases	lb.	.09½	-	.10		
Ammoniac, tears Powdered	lb.	.29	-	.31		
Arabic, firsts Seconds	lb.	.22	-	.25		
Sorts Amber	lb.	.20	-	.21		
Powdered	lb.	.22	-	.35		
Asafoetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.35	-	1.40		
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	-	1.70		
Benzoin, Siam Sumatra	lb.	—	-	.13½		
*Catechu	lb.	.33	-	.36		
Chile, Mexican Powd red	lb.	.24	-	.29		
Euphorbium Galbanum	lb.	.67	-	.68		
Gamboge	lb.	.25	-	.29		
Guaiac	lb.	.92	-	.98		
Hemlock	lb.	.30	-	.38		
Kino	lb.	.50	-	.55		
Locust	lb.	.28	-	.30		
Mastic	lb.	.58	-	.61		
Myrrh, select Sorts	lb.	.39	-	.43		
Siftings	lb.	.32	-	.34		
Olibanum, siftings Tears	lb.	.26	-	.28		
Sandarac Sorts	lb.	.13	-	.14		
Senegal, picked Sorts	lb.	.39	-	.41		
Spruce	lb.	.65	-	.95		
Thus per bbl.	lb.	9.50	-	10.25		
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first Seconds	lb.	2.28	-	2.37		
Thirds	lb.	1.94	-	2.00		
*Turkey, firsts *Seconds	lb.	1.65	-	1.85		
*Thirds	lb.	2.20	-	2.25		
lb.	1.95	-	2.00			
WAXES						
Bayberry	lb.	.28	-	.29		
Bees, white	lb.	.54	-	.57		
Yellow crude	lb.	.42½	-	.43½		
Yellow refined	lb.	.45	-	.47		
Candelilla	lb.	.23	-	.27		
Carnauba, Flor. No. 1	lb.	.51	-	.52		
No. 2	lb.	.48	-	.49		
No. 3	lb.	.44	-	.45		
*Ceresin Yellow *White	lb.	.40	-	.43		
Japan	lb.	.15	-	.17		
*Moran crude	lb.	.29	-	.40		
Ozokerite, crude, brown Green	lb.	.60	-	.68		
*Refined, white	lb.	.89	-	.90		
Domestic	lb.	.82	-	.86		
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.34	-	.35		
Paraffin, refined, domestic Foreign	lb.	.06½	-	.12		
lb.	.10½	-	.13½			
*Nominal	lb.	—	-	—		
Heavy Chemicals						
Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	-	.054		
56 p.c.	lb.	.09½	-	.10		
70 p.c.	lb.	.13	-	.15		
80 p.c.	lb.	.19	-	.19½		
Glacial	lb.	.27	-	.32		
Alkali, 48 p.c., bgs, works 100lbs.	lb.	—	-	—		
Light, 58 pc., in bags, f.o.b. works	lb.	—	-	—		
70 pc.	lb.	—	-	—		
80 pc.	lb.	—	-	—		
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	-	.04½		
Ground	lb.	.04½	-	.04½		
Powdered	lb.	.05	-	.054		
Alum chrome	lb.	.18	-	.18½		
Potash, Lump	lb.	.06½	-	.07		
Ground	lb.	.06½	-	.07½		
Powdered	lb.	.06½	-	.07½		
Alum, Soda, Ground	lb.	—	-	—		
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	-	.05		
Sulphur, high grade	lb.	.03½	-	.03½		
Low grade	lb.	.02	-	.02½		
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	-	.25		
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.	lb.	.06	-	.06½		
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	-	.05		
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	-	.04½		
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	-	.04		
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	-	.21		
Sal Ammoniac, gray Granulated, white Lump	lb.	.11	-	.12		
Sulphate, foreign Domestic	lb.	—	-	.05		
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	-	.05		
65 p.c.	lb.	—	-	—		
47 p.c.	lb.	—	-	—		
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	-	.05		
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	-	100.00		
Dioxide	lb.	.28	-	.30		
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	-	.12		
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	-	35.00		
Off color	ton	14.00	-	18.00		
Bleaching powder, 35 p. c. lb.	lb.	.02½	-	.03		
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	-	4.53		
Carbide	ton	70.00	-	73.00		
Carbonate	lb.	—	-	—		
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N.Y. ton	ton	—	-	—		
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y. ton	ton	—	-	—		
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	-	34.00		
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	-	45.00		
Sulphate	lb.	.10	-	.12½		
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	-	.18½		
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	-	.35		
Subacetate (Verdigritis)	lb.	.40	-	.42		
Powdered	lb.	.40	-	.42		
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	-	.09½		
Second hands	lb.	.09½	-	.09½		
Powdered	lb.	.10	-	.11		
Copperas, f.o.b. works	lb.	1.00	-	1.10		
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	-	2.75		
Refined	gal.	3.75	-	4.00		
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	-	.05		
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	-	.06		
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	-	.08		
Lead Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	-	.13½		
White cryst.	lb.	.14	-	.16½		
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	-	.13½		
Granulated	lb.	.13½	-	.13½		
Arsenite, powdered Paste	lb.	.22	-	.24		
Nitrate	lb.	.10	-	.12		
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	lb.	.15	-	.16		
Red, American	lb.	—	-	.19½		
Foreign	lb.	—	-	—		
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	-	.09½		
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	-	.10½		
English	lb.	—	-	—		
Basis Sulphate	lb.	—	-	.08½		
Muriatic acid	lb.	—	-	—		
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	-	.01½		
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	-	.01½		
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	-	.01½		
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	-	.06½		
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	-	.07½		
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	-	.07½		
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	-	.07½		
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. car.	lb.	.07½	-	.08½		
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	-	.08½		
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	-	.08½		
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	-	.08½		
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	-	1.76		
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	-	2.00		
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	-	.38		
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	-	.50		
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.88	-	.90		
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.60	-	.70		
Powdered	lb.	.69	-	.74		
Muriate basis 80 p.c. perton	ton	42.00	-	45.00		
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	-	2.80		
Yellow	lb.	.95	-	1.00		
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	-	—		
Refined	lb.	.31	-	.38		
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	lb.	2.90	-	3.00		
Dense	lb.	3.25	-	3.50		
Bichromate	lb.	.15½	-	.16		
Bisulphate	lb.	—	-	—		
Caustic, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	lb.	1.10	-	1.25		
Caustic, dom. 76 p. c. 100 lbs.	lb.	6.25	-	6.75		
Powd. or gran., 76 p. c.	lb.	100 lbs.	5.70	-	6.00	
Chlorate	lb.	—	24½	-	25½	
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	-	1.10		
Hyposulphite, bbls.	lb.	1.60	-	1.75		
Kegs	lb.	2.00	-	2.25		
Nitrate, techn.	lb.	3.75	-	3.80		
Refined	lb.	—	3½	-	3½	
Nitrite	lb.	.18	-	.20		
Pruviate	lb.	.30	-	.35		
Silicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	1.75	-	2.25		
Silicate, 40 p.c.	lb.	1.00	lb.	1.05	-	1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	lb.	.60	-	.70		
Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.42	-	.48		
Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	-	.03½		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude), f.o.b. N. Y. ton	35.00	-45.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Balti-		
more	ton	35.50 -45.50
Sulphuric Acid		
60 deg.	ton	24.00 -26.00
66 deg.	ton	31.00 -35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	.02	.024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs	2.75	3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	— 1.75
Acid Benzoin	lb.	5.50 — 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Acid H.	lb.	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	1.85 — 1.95
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.34 — .37
Acid Sulphonophenol	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	.28 — .30
Aniline Oil	lb.	.35 — .36
Aniline Salts	lb.	1.12 — 1.15
Aniline for red	lb.	.10 — .12
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	— —
Anthraquinone	lb.	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.90 — 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.57 — .61
Benzol, Com.	gal.	— — .60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	— — .31
Cumidine	lb.	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	— —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35 — .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	— —
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.18 — .20
Diethylaniline	lb.	— — 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60 — .62
Dimetrobenzo	lb.	.33 — .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45 — .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50 — .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44 — .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.73 — .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55 — .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Methylanthracinone	lb.	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48 — .52
Monethylaniline	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.09 — .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	— — 2.90
b-Naphthol	lb.	.65 — .70
Sublimed	lb.	.80 — .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20 — .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50 — .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44 — .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.60 — .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— — 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— — 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40 — 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00 — 17.00
Technical	lb.	— — 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	— — 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	— —
Toluidine	lb.	.80 — .90
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80 — 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.80 — 2.05
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.60 — 1.80
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00 — 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35 — .40
Xylylne	lb.	.75 — .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.10 — 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50 — 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.00 — 1.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.50 — 3.55
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.30 — 3.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	5.50 — 6.00

Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50 — 10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25 — 9.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75 — 8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.75 — 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	4.75 — 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.60 — 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00 — 2.50

Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10 — 1.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.25 — 3.25
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	1.60 — 2.00
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.30 — 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75 — 3.75

Chrome Blue	lb.	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.60 — 3.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60 — 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.60 — 2.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	— —
Direct Fast Red	lb.	— —
Direct Red	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	— —
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.80 — 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, can't	lb.	— —
T extra, contract	lb.	— —
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75 — 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00 — 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	— —
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85 — 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35 — .40
Induline	lb.	1.30 — 1.60
Magenta	lb.	— —
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00 — 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00 — 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.80 — 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	1.00 — 1.35
Jet	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	— —
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	— —
Oil Black	lb.	— —
Oil Orange	lb.	— —
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00 — 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	— —
Orange, R. G. contract	lb.	— —
Ponceau	lb.	— —
Scarlet 2R	lb.	— —
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50 — 8.50
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75 — .95
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc.	lb.	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	— —
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60 — 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	4.00 — 4.20
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28 — .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00 — 18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	23.00 — 24.00
Victoria Green	lb.	12.00 — 13.00
Victoria Red	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75 — 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.35 — .36
Seed	lb.	.15 — .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53 — .55
Gambier, see tanning	lb.	— —
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.25 — 3.65
Guatemala	lb.	— —
Karpans	lb.	3.15 — 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27 — .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25 — .26
Persian Berries	lb.	— —
Quercitron, Red, see tanning	lb.	— —
Sumac, see tannin	lb.	— —
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.084 — .09
Aleppye	lb.	.10 — .10%
Pubna	lb.	— —
China	lb.	.07 — .07%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.17 — .20
Camwood, chips	ton	39.00 — 40.00
Fustic, sticks	lb.	.04 — .05
Chips	lb.	.09 — .10
Hypernic, chips	ton	39.50 — 40.00
Logwood sticks	lb.	.03 — .04%
Chips	lb.	.03 — .04%
Quercitron, see tanning	lb.	— —
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15 — .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14 — .16%
Triple	lb.	.17 — .19%
Concentrated	lb.	.28 — .30%
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning	lb.	— —
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12 — .13%
Liquid	lb.	.08 — .09
Tablet	lb.	.10 — .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	— —
English	lb.	.21 — .27
Concentrated	lb.	— —
Flavine	lb.	.10 — .15%
Fustic	lb.	.11 — .12
Gall	lb.	— —
Hemateine	lb.	.08 — .10
Crystals	lb.	.20 — .26
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18 — .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50 — .52
For wool	lb.	.28 — .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	— —
.55.00	lb.	— —
Logwood, solid	lb.	— —
Crystallized	lb.	.19 — .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08 — .10
Contract	lb.	— —
Osage Orange	lb.	— —
Powdered	lb.	— — .25
Paste	lb.	.06 — .12
Persian Berries	lb.	— —
Quebracho	lb.	— —
Quercitron	lb.	.05 — .07
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	— —

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80 — .85
Blood, imported	lb.	.46 — .50
Domestic	lb.	.36 — .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.30 — .36
Soluble	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14 — .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18 — .25
RAW TANNING MATERIALS	ton	140.00 — 150.00
Algarobilla	ton	61.00 — 62.00
Divi Divi	ton	15.00 — 16.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	60.00 — 62.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.e.	ton	28.00 — 38.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00 — 65.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00 — 65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00 — 16.00
Ground	ton	.17 — .20
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	— — .50
No. 2	ton	— — .28
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	85.00 — 95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00 — 57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	— —
Beard	ton	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00 — 64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024 — .024
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024 — .03
Crystallized	lb.	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.024 — .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 — .10%
Common	lb.	.15 — .16
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23 — .24
No. 2	lb.	.21 — .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 — .04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 — .03%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 — .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .08
Muskogen, 23-30 p.c. tan, total solids	lb.	.05 — .06
Myrobolans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 — .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 — .04%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.05 — .06
treated	lb.	.05 — .06
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07 — .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.05 — .11
Clarified	lb.	.10 — .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	lb.	.01 — .01%

[MAY 30, 1917]

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbbl.	75.00	-80.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	120.00	-125.00
*Degras American	lb.	.09½ - .09¾	
*German	lb.	—	
English	lb.	.09½ - .09¾	
Neutral	lb.	.31 - .34	
Horse	lb.	.16 - .17	
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.80 - 1.85	
Off Prime	gal.	1.55 - 1.65	
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.44 - 1.48	
No. 1	gal.	1.38 - 1.40	
No. 2	gal.	1.35 - 1.36	
Menhaden, Brown, strained gal.	gal.	.84 - .86	
Light, strained	gal.	.87 - .88	
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.89 - .90	
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.92 - .93	
*Northern, crude	gal.	.74 - .77	
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant gal.	gal.	.75 - .80	
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.55 - 1.60	
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50 - 1.55	
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50 - 1.55	
Dark	gal.	1.38 - 1.40	
Prime	gal.	1.45 - 1.50	
Oleo Oil	gal.	1.55 - 1.60	
Herring	gal.	.65 - .70	
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 - .85	
Jaw	gal.	23.00 - 25.00	
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.13½ - .14	
Saponified	lb.	.13½ - .14	
*Seal, white	gal.	.45 - .50	
Sod Oil	lb.	.09¾ - .11¾	

Sperm bleached, winter	gal.	1.16 - 1.18
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14 - 1.16
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14 - 1.16
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.13 - 1.14
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½ - .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½ - .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 - .25½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.53 - 1.55
Prime	gal.	1.48 - 1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.86 - .87
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.88 - .90

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Cases	lb.	.24 - .25
No. 3	lb.	.23 - .25
*Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½ - .17
Cochin domestic	lb.	.19 - .19½
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.16 - .16½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	16.50 - 17.00
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.07 - 1.09
Summer yellow prime	bbbl.	15.75 - 16.25
White	lb.	.14 - .15
Winter, yellow	gal.	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.27 - 1.28
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.28 - 1.29
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.29 - 1.30
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	—

Olive, denatured	gal.	1.35 - 1.40
Foots	lb.	.14½ - .15
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.16½ - .17½
Commercial	lb.	.15 - .15½
Prime, red	lb.	.13½ - .14½
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 - .18
Imported	lb.	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.35 - 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60 - .62
Yellow, steam	gal.	.55 - .60
Poppy Seed	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Rapeseed, red, French, in	gal.	—
*Blown	gal.	1.50 - 1.55
*Refined, English	gal.	1.40 - 1.45
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.36 - .37
Second	gal.	.45 - .47
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.45 - 1.70
*Imported	gal.	—
*Soya Bean, English	lb.	1.75 - 2.15
*Manchurian	lb.	.14½ - .15¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.25 - .30
Commercial	lb.	.22 - .23

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 20 gravity	—	
25-30 cold test	gal.	13½ - 14
20 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 - .15
Summer	gal.	.13 - .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 - .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 - .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 - .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 - .18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav. gal.	gal.	.26½ - .27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal.	—
33/34 gravity	gal.	.21½ - .22
White 30/31 gravity	gal.	.33 - .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½ - .30
903/863 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½ - .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 - .19
Nominal.	—	

Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 - .35
No. 200	gal.	.24 - .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½ - .24
No. 110	gal.	.23 - .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.44½ - .45
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled	bbls.	.39½ - .42½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled	bbls.	.31 - .37
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	4.50 - 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	10.00 - 11.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-bbl.	6.30 - 6.35

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— .72
Diamond "I"	lb.	— .70
V. S. O.	lb.	— .71
Fine Orange	lb.	.66 - .67
Second Orange	lb.	.63 - .64
T. N.	lb.	.62 - .63
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— .61
Button	lb.	.65 - .66
Regular, bleached	lb.	— .60
Bone, Dry	lb.	— .72

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21 - .21½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.13½ - .13½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.43 - .44
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.10 - .10½
Japan	lb.	.09 - .09½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15 - .15½
Chilles, Japan	lb.	.12½ - .13½
Mombassa	lb.	.25 - .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28 - .29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.30 - .30½
Penang	lb.	.33 - .34
Zanzibar	lb.	.27 - .27½
Ginger, African	lb.	.13½ - .13½
Cochin	lb.	.16 - .16½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17 - .17½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.16½ - .18
Jamaica	lb.	.22 - .22½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.55 - .55½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53½ - .54
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25½ - .26
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26 - .27
Spanish	lb.	.18 - .20
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.26½ - .26½
White	lb.	.25½ - .26
Pimento	lb.	.06½ - .06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans	ton	.35 00
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	.3800
New Orleans	ton	.4000
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00
Meal	short ton	41.00
Linseed cake, dom.	ton	42.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	40.00
	ton	43.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— 2.60
	200 lb. sacks	— 1.70
Turk's Island—		
Coarse		
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— 1.08
	140 lb. bags	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.	lb.	.85 - 1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—		
Prime	gal.	.45 - .50
Open kettle	gal.	.40 - .49
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.26 - .28
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 - .44
Fancy	lb.	.75 - .80
Medium	lb.	.45 - .60
Honey—		
Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.07 - .07½
*Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.13 - .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10 - .12
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— 5.14

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11½ - .12½
Caracas	lb.	.12½ - .13
Hayti	lb.	.10½ - .11
*Maracaibo	lb.	.21½ - .23
Trinidad	lb.	.11½ - .12½

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

Ar.-Fed.War.	Amer. Nat. bule	48 p.c.			
Powdered	7.65	8.15	8.10	8.60	8.70
XXX	7.70	8.20	8.15	8.65	8.70
Confectioners A	7.40	7.80	7.90	—	8.40
Standard gran.	7.55	8.05	8.05	8.55	8.55

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.72 - .75
Brown strained	gal.	.84 - .86
Light, strained	gal.	.87 - .88
Yellow, bleached, winter	gal.	.92 - .93
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.92 - .93
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.55 - 1.60
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50 - 1.55
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50 - 1.55
Dark	gal.	1.38 - 1.40
Red (oleic acid)	lb.	.13½ - .14
Saponified	lb.	.13½ - .14
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.12 - .13
Double pressed	lb.	.12 - .13
Triple pressed	lb.	.12½ - .14

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
No. 3	lb.	.24 - .25
Cocoanut, Ceylon	lb.	.16 - .16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.18½ - .19
Imported	lb.	.19 - .20
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.15½ - .16½

Copra	lb.	—
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.15.80 - .15.90
Refined, barrels	lb.	16.50 - 17.00
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	—
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	15.75 - 16.25
White	lb.	—
Winter Yellow	lb.	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	lb.	1.27 - 1.28
5 barrel lots	lb.	1.28 - 1.29
Olive, denatured	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Foots	lb.	—
Palm, Lagoons	lb.	1.65 - 1.74
Summer Yellow	lb.	1.65 - 1.74
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	1.74 - 1.74
Peanut	lb.	—
Pine white steam	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Yellow steam	lb.	.60 - .62
Sesame, domestic	lb.	.55 - .60
Imported	lb.	1.45 - 1.70
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14½ - .15½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Market)	lb.	—

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Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	.50	.55	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	.06½	.08
1st select powdered	.55	.60	Dried, 1 lb., carton	.16	.19
Fine granulated 1st	.55	.60	Ground, bbls. or less	.08	.12
Seconds	.45	.50	Powdered	.08½	.13
Sorts, Amber	.22	.24	Chrome	.60	.65
Sorts, sifted, white	.30	.33	Potash, gran., pure	.15½	.18
Acetal, 1 oz, g.s.v. 7	.07	.10	Powd. pure	.13½	.16
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	.07	.10	Sodic, Technical	.45	.50
Acetanilid	.55	.60	Aluminum Acetate	.70	.80
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	.285	.300	Chloride, cryst.	.90	1.00
14	.25	.30	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	.40	.50
1 oz. s.v. 7.	.25	.30	Metallic, powdered	.19	.23
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	.45	.48	Phenolsulphonate	.80	—
Technical	.40	.45	Salicylate	.12	.14
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—			Sulphate, Com'l Cryst.	.40	.45
Preservative for Developing and Fixing			Alummon.	.55	5.50
Baths			Purified	.29	.32
In 2 ounce boxes	—	—	Alypin	.02	—
In 4 ounce boxes	—	—	Ambergris, Black	2.00	2.40
In 16 ounce boxes	—	3.50	Gray	3.00	3.50
Acetophenetidin, U. S. P.	.02	.20	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	Nominal	
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.	.525	.600	1-oz. bottle, incl.	.65	.75
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	.40	.410	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	.05	.07
oz.	—	.30	26 deg., Conc.	.07	.09½
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1,040)	.13	.16	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	.65	.70
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	.16	.17	Powdered	.75	.75
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	.40	.45	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.10	.12
Acetyl-Salicylic (Aspirin) oz.	—	.30	Arsenate	.16	—
Arenie, powd.	.105	.115	Bichromate	.110	1.32
Arenous, U.S.P., powdered	.35	.45	Bitartrate	.75	1.00
Benzic, Eng. true	.90	1.00	Benzoate	.40	—
From Toloul	.800	.900	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	.95	1.05
Borac, cryst.	.13½	.18	Carbonate, Jars	.15	.18
Powdered	.18	.22	Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	.29	.37
Inmpalp	.25	.30	Powdered	.18	.20
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	.30	—	Citrate, 1-oz. v.	.12	.15
Butyric, 100 p.c.	.300	.325	Fluoride	.105	2.10
Cadycrylic	.02	.200	Hypophosph. (lb. 2.10)	.15	.19
Camphoric	.600	.625	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	15	—
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	.55	.56	Iodide	.410	.460
10 and 25-lb. cans	.57	.58	Molybdate	.45	.52
1-lb. bottles	.58	.60	Muriate	.23	.27
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	.40	.80	Com'l. Gran.	.23	.25
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	.05	.60	C. P. Gran.	.26	.28
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	.35	.40	Powdered	.28	.31
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	.20	.25	Nitrate, cryst.	.22	.25
C. P.	.80	.25	Granulated	.22	—
Chrysophanic, true, v.	.90	.100	Nitroferrocyanide	.650	—
Cinnamic, pure	9.00	.950	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	1.10	1.33
Synthetic v.	—	—	Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	1.15	1.30
Natural, 1 oz. v.	.75	—	1-oz. c.v. 4	.02	.13
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	.75	.77	Phenosulphonate	.16	.18
Less than keg	.80	.83	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	.45	.55
Granulated	.85	.95	Salicylate	.160	1.70
Cresylic	.90	1.00	Sulphate	.09	.16
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	—	—	Pure, resub.	.20	.25
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	—	—	Staphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9lb.	1.90	2.00
oz.	—	—	1-oz. c.v. 4	.02	.20
Galic	.19	.21	Tetratoate (neutral)	.130	1.40
½, 1-lb. cartons	.180	.200	Valerate, U. S. P.	.15	15.00
Glycerophosphoric	.30	.50	Ammon	.02	—
Hippuric	.02	—	Amyl Acetate	5.00	5.25
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50	.35	.40	Technical	.70	.80
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	.08	.10	Nitrate, sealed tube	.02	.43
Dil. U. S. P., oz. v. incl.	.05	.06	Nitrite, sealed tube	.02	.35
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	.07	.10	Anæsthesin	.02	3.00
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. ph. bot.	—	2.30	Angelica Root, foreign	.45	.50
52 p.c., ceres, bot.	—	.80	Seed	.95	1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent	.14	.16	Anise Seed	.40	.45
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	.07	.09	Star	.40	.45
Iodic	.02	.123	Angostura Bark	.60	.65
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	.40	.45	Annatto Seed	.15	.20
Dilute	.625	.650	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	.02	.60
Molybdic C. P.	.12	.15	Anticrol	.02	.50
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	.60	.1100	Antifebrin	.02	.17
Monochloroacetic, crys.	.20	.25	Antimony, arsenate	.02	.25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (24)	.06	.08	Arsenite	.02	.30
C. P. Hydrochloric	.16	.18	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	14	—
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	.09	.10	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	.27	.30
36 deg. less	.12	.14	Needle	.25	.30
38 deg. carboy	.08½	.09	Oxide, white	.02	.60
Allspice, clean	.10	—	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	.125	—
Ground	.30	—	Antipyrine	.02	1.35
Argyl	.02	—	Apilo, liquid, green	.170	1.80
Aristochin (Bayer)	.02	—	Apocadine Hydrochl, 15 gr. ea.	.02	.25
Aristol, Bayer	.02	—	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ½-oz. v.	.02	4.50
Arnica Flowers	.30	—	Crystals, ½-oz. v.	.02	—
Powdered	.315	—	Arcen Nuts	.25	.30
Ground	.30	—	Powdered	.35	.40

[MAY 30, 1917]

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb. .65 - .70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb. — — 9.30	Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Arrowroot, American	lb. .17 - .21	Phosphate	lb. — — 5.20	Powdered	lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Bermuda, true	lb. .55 - .60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb. — — 4.75	Chinese	lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Jamaica	lb. — — —	Sub-benzoate	lb. 6.55 - 6.90	Powdered	lb. 1.70 - 1.80
St. Vincent	lb. .20 - .25	Subcarbonate	lb. 3.50 - 3.60	Capsicin	oz. .65 - .75
Taylor's ½-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb. .45 - .48	Subgallate	lb. 3.25 - 3.35	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea. — — 1.75
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz. .36 - .40	Subiodide	lb. 5.15 - 5.50	Capsicum	lb. .75 - .80
Chloride	oz. — — .40	Sublactate	lb. — — —	Powdered	lb. .30 - .35
Iodide	oz. .38 - .40	Subnitrate	lb. 2.95 - 3.05	Caoutchouc	lb. — — 1.50
White, powdered com'l	lb. .25 - .28	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb. — — 5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb. .18 - .23
Powdered, pure	lb. .30 - .33	Tannate	oz. .30 - .32	Caraway	lb. .85 - .95
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb. .35 - .80	Valerate	oz. .60 - .70	Powdered	lb. .90 - .95
Powdered, Medic.	lb. .38 - .90	Blackhawk Bark	lb. .30 - .35	Carbon Disulphide	lb. .30 - .35
Asafetida, good fair	lb. 1.75 - 1.85	Bloodroot	lb. .18 - .22	Tetrachloride	lb. .25 - .40
Powdered	lb. 1.90 - 2.00	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb. .98 - 1.05	Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb. 1.25 - 1.56
Asbestos	lb. .25 - .40	Powdered	lb. 1.03 - 1.10	Decorticated	lb. .90 - 1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	1.00 - 1.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-		Powdered	lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea. — — .32	phate).		Carmine, No. 40	oz. .40 - .45
Aspirin	oz. — — .85	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb. .35 - .40	Carol Compound	gal. — — .75
25 oz. lots	oz. — — .80	Powdered	lb. .40 - .45	Cascara Amarga	lb. .55 - .60
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz. — — 1.68	Jeweler's	lb. 1.40 - 1.45	Sagrada Bark	lb. .20 - .25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz. — — 3.12	Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb. — — .20	Casarilla Bark	lb. .38 - .40
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz. — — 1.44	Borax, Refined	lb. .10 - .12	Cascarilla	oz. .45 - .55
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz. — — .26	Powdered	lb. .12 - .14	Cassia, China	lb. .15 - .25
Tablets, per 100	oz. — — .88	Bromalin	oz. — — 1.25	Powdered	lb. .20 - .25
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz. — — .15	Bromine	oz. .10 - .12	Fistula	lb. .22 - .25
Atramin	oz. — — .15	Bromoform	lb. 3.00 - 3.25	Saigon, thin, select	lb. .60 - .65
Atropine, 5 grains	— — 1.15	Broom Tops	lb. .18 - .30	Powdered	lb. .65 - .70
Sulphate	lb. — — .45	Brucine	oz. — — 1.75	Catechu, Medicinal	oz. .28 - .35
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .40 - .45	Bryony Root	lb. 1.10 - 1.20	Catnip, lbs. pressed	oz. .27 - .30
Balmy Leaves, Pressed	lb. .28 - .29	Buchu Leaves, long	lb. 1.45 - 1.55	Caulophyllin	oz. .35 - .40
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb. 1.20 - 1.28	Powdered	lb. 1.55 - 1.60	Celery Seed	lb. .25 - .30
Oregon	lb. .20 - .25	Short	lb. 1.50 - 1.60	Ceresin, white	lb. .25 - .30
Peru	lb. 4.75 - 5.25	Powdered	lb. 1.60 - 1.70	Yellow	lb. .25 - .30
Tolu	lb. .55 - .60	Buckthorn Bark	lb. .40 - .45	Cerium nitrate	oz. .85 - .95
Baptisia (Resinoid)	oz. .45 - .70	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb. .35 - .40	Oxalate	oz. .85 - .95
Barium Carb., prec. pure	lb. .35 - .40	Cassia	lb. .24 - .30	Oxide	oz. .75 - .85
C. P. 1-lb. bots.	lb. — — 1.00	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb. .35 - .45	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb. .11 - .14
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb. .25 - .42	Seed	lb. — — .34	Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box white	box .80 - .85
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb. .25 - .42	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb. .44 - .45	Pink	box .60 - .70
Cyanide, techn.	lb. — — 2.00	Baker's A and white	lb. .48 - .55	White, bbls.	lb. .004 - .04
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb. .55 - .60	Dutch	lb. .48 - .55	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb. .65 - .70
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb. .25 - .50	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb. .48 - .55	Roman or Belgian	lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Iodide	oz. — — .40	Cadmium Bromide	lb. 3.00 - 3.50	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb. — — .45
Nitrate, powdered	lb. .22 - .27	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz. — — .25	Willow, powdered	lb. .12 - .18
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb. .45 - .55	Carbonate	lb. — — 2.80	Wood, powdered	lb. .08 - .12
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb. .07 - .10	Iodide	lb. 4.75 - 5.16	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb. .40 - .47
Pure precip.	lb. .25 - .30	Metal, sticks	lb. — — 2.15	Chicke	lb. .80 - .85
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	oz. — — .10	Nitrate	lb. 1.75 - 1.85	Chinoiodine	oz. .12 - .13
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. — — .24	Sulphate	lb. 2.15 - 2.30	Chinoliodine, pure	oz. .45 - .50
Bayberry Bark, select	lb. .12 - .17	Caffeine, pure	lb. 17.00 - 17.60	Chiretta	lb. .40 - .50
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb. .12 - .15	Acetate	oz. — — 1.45	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea. — — 1.50
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal. — — 2.10	Benzoate	oz. 1.25 - 1.55	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Less	gal. 2.35 - 2.45	Bromide	oz. .90 - 1.10	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlor- ine)	lb. — — .30
Beans, Calabar	lb. .38 - .42	Citrated	lb. 9.50 - 10.00	Chloroform	lb. .69 - .75
Tonka, Angostura	lb. — — 1.20	Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb. .60 - .75	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz. .60 - .70
Para	lb. .70 - .75	Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz. 1.05 - 1.60	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz. .60 - .70
Surinam	lb. .85 - .95	Salicylate	oz. .90 - 1.00	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz. .90 - .95
St. Ignatius	lb. .30 - .35	Sulphate, eighth	oz. 1.25 - 1.60	Sulphate, scales	lb. .95 - 1.15
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb. 7.50 - 8.00	Valerate	oz. 1.25 - 1.50	Powdered	lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Short	lb. 6.00 - 7.50	Calamine, Pink	lb. .35 - .40	Chrysobrin	oz. .85 - .90
Cute	lb. 4.50 - 5.00	Calamus Root, peeled	lb. .30 - .35	Cimicifugin	oz. — — 1.00
Bourbon	lb. 3.75 - 4.50	Powdered	lb. .40 - .45	Cinchona Bark, pale, scd'	lb. .70 - .75
So. American	lb. 4.00 - 4.50	White, peeled and split	lb. 2.25 - 2.50	Red	lb. .55 - .60
Tahiti	lb. 1.75 - 2.00	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb. .70 - .80	Yellow, Calisaya	lb. .45 - .50
Bebeering hydrochlor	oz. — — .25	Benzoate	oz. — — .40	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz. .55 - .60
Sulphate	oz. — — .25	Bromide	lb. 1.40 - 1.50	Bisulphite	oz. .51 - .55
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb. 2.10 - 2.15	Chloride, crude	lb. .08 - .15	Hydrobromide	oz. .60 - .70
Bulk	lb. 1.90 - 2.00	Fused	lb. .65 - .90	Hydrochloride	oz. .60 - .70
Root, German	lb. 4.25 - 4.50	Granulated	lb. .12 - .18	Salicylate	oz. .51 - .55
Powdered	lb. 4.45 - 4.70	Citrate	lb. — — .12	Sulphate	oz. .57 - .65
Benzaldehyde	lb. 6.00 - 6.50	Formate	oz. .11 - .12	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz. .53 - .58
Benzanilide	oz. — — 2.50	Glycerophosphate	oz. .18 - .20	Bisulphite	oz. .22 - .25
Benzine	gal. .30 - .40	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.15 - 1.40	Hydrochloride	oz. .38 - .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 2.00 - 2.15	Iodide	lb. 4.10 - 4.60	Sulphate	oz. .37 - .40
Sumatra	lb. .50 - .55	Lactate	oz. .17 - .20	Salicylate	oz. .38 - .40
Powdered	lb. .60 - .65	Laetophosphate Sol.	lb. 2.00 - 2.25	Cinnabbar	lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Benzonaphthol	oz. — — 1.10	Nitrate	lb. — — .85	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .35 - .40
Berberine, C.P., ¼-oz. v.	ea. — — —	Oxalate	lb. — — 1.50	Powdered	lb. .42 - .47
Phosphate	oz. — — —	Peroxide	lb. 1.90 - 2.15	Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb. — — .30
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz. 2.80 - 3.00	Permanganate	oz. .35 - .40	Civet	oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberis Aquifolium	lb. .20 - .25	Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .90 - .95	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb. .32 - .37
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz. — — 3.50	Salicylate	lb. — — —	Powdered, pure	lb. .35 - .40
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb. 1.40 - 1.50	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb. .35 - .40	Penang	lb. .42 - .46
Betin (Resinoid)	oz. — — .18	Sulphite	lb. .14 - .18	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb. .70 - .75
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz. — — .43	Sulphurcarbolate	oz. .14 - .16	Carbonate	oz. — — .30
Bromide	oz. — — .43	Calendula Flowers	lb. 3.25 - 3.50	Nitrate	oz. — — .18
Citrate and Ammonium	lb. 4.45 - 4.60	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb. — — .95	Sulphate	oz. — — .15
Formic-iodide	oz. — — .45	Camphor, refined	lb. .90 - .95	Cocaine, Alk., ¼-oz. v.	lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Glycerite, N. F.	lb. — — 1.80	14-lb. squares	lb. .92 - .96	Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz. 11.45 - 11.65
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb. — — 5.05	Powdered	lb. .90 - 1.00	½-oz. vials	oz. 9.10 - 9.15
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz. — — .50	Japanese	lb. .94 - 1.00	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz. 9.30 - 9.35
Oxychloride	lb. — — 4.35	Monobromated	lb. 3.00 - 3.25	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb. — — —
		Canary Seed, Sicily	lb. — — —	Truxillo	lb. .40 - .45
		Smyrna	lb. — — —	Coccus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb. .12 - .15
		So. American	lb. .09% - .11	Cocculus Ind. (Cocc.)	lb. .20 - .25
		Cannabine Tannate	oz. — — —	Powdered	lb. .70 - .75
		Cannabis Indica Herb	lb. 2.70 - 2.80	Cochineal, Honduras	lb. .70 - .75

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine .....oz.	14.25	— 15.00
Hydrochloride .....oz.	12.90	— 14.00
Nitrate .....oz.	12.90	— 14.00
Salicylate .....oz.	—	—
Phosphate .....oz.	12.90	— 14.00
Sulphate .....oz.	12.80	— 14.55
Cohosh Root, black .....lb.	.15	— .20
Blue .....lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root .....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered .....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Collodium, U. S. P., 1900 .....lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidin, U. S. P. ....lb.	8.00	— 9.50
Flexible, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	— 1.00
Coccygynth, select .....lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp .....lb.	.75	— .80
Colombia Root .....lb.	.25	— .35
Coltsfoot Leaves .....lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed .....lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true .....lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves .....lb.	.36	— .42
Seed .....lb.	.25	— .30
Copain S. A. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Para .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated .....lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate .....oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite .....lb.	—	— .12
Carbonate .....lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide .....lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide .....oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate .....lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c. ....oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered .....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....lb.	.12	— .15
Bibs. ....lb.	.11	— .12
Coppers .....lb.	.02	— 1.50
Coriander .....lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45
Croton Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) .....lb.	—	—
Coto Bark .....lb.	.35	— .45
Cotton Root Bark .....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass) .....lb.	—	—
Cramp Bark .....lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin .....oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranebill .....lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered .....lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered .....lb.	.53	— .57
Cresote, Beechwood .....oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate .....oz.	—	— 2.30
Phosphite .....oz.	—	—
Valerate .....oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) ....lb.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted .....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered .....lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Cudbear .....lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root .....lb.	.27	— .30
Zumim Seed .....lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial .....ea.	—	—
Cypripedin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 1.25
Damjanica Leaves .....lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb .....lb.	.30	— .35
Root .....lb.	.40	— .45
Cut .....lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol .....oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow .....lb.	.12	— .14
White .....lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine .....oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ....oz.	15.40	— 16.60
Hydrochloride .....oz.	14.60	— 14.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl. ....lb.	—	Nominal
1-oz. ....lb.	—	.80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v. ....vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ¼-oz. ....ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths .....oz.	10.00	— 11.00
15 gr. vials .....ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk .....lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered .....lb.	.65	— .70
Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 2.00
Digen, 16 oz. ....oz.	—	— .37
1 oz. ....oz.	—	— .37
Dionin .....oz.	20.00	— 21.00
Diuretin .....oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut .....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder .....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dragon's Blood powdered .....lb.	.60	— .65
Extra .....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered .....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Reeds .....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. the. gr.	—	—
Duotol .....oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder .....lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root .....lb.	.38	— .42
Ground .....lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl. ....lb.	—	Nominal
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. 1-oz. ....lb.	—	Nominal
Elatierin .....15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elatierum .....lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries .....lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed .....lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci .....lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select .....lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure .....lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure .....lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 1.00
Eosine .....oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) .....lb.	—	—
Ergot, Russia .....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean .....lb.	—	— .70
Ergotole .....lb.	—	— 1.00
Erythroxylum (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	— .30
Euphorbia, 1 gr. tubes .....ea.	—	— .35
Euscerine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic .....lb.	.50	— .60
Chloric .....lb.	.80	— .80
Nitrous Conct. .....lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P. ....lb.	.34	— .39
U. S. P., 1880 .....lb.	.30	— .36
Valerianic .....oz.	.52	— .62
Washed .....lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P. ....lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate .....lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube .....lb.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube .....ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube .....oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P. ....lb.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptum Leaves .....lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine .....lb.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30 .....lb.	—	— 4.00
Euresol .....lb.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis .....lb.	—	— 2.10
Euonymum (Eclet. powd.) .....oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium .....lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered .....lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine .....lb.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine .....lb.	—	— 1.80
Eupophore .....lb.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine .....lb.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern .....lb.	—	— 1.30
Fennel Seed .....lb.	.75	— .80
German .....lb.	—	— .35
French .....lb.	—	— .35
Ferratin .....oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7/8 gr. bts. of 50 .....lb.	—	— 1.30
Ferritypin (Hoehst) .....oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9 .....lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4 .....oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbls.	—	— 14.50
Less .....lb.	.10	— .13
Ground .....lb.	.10	— .13
Foenugrech Seed .....lb.	.16	— .18
Ground .....lb.	.20	— .23
Formaldehyde .....lb.	.25	— .35
Formosulfite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb.	—	— .50
1/4 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth .....lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips .....lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduo .....lb.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected .....lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45
Galanum, strained .....lb.	.190	— 2.00
Gambier .....lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky .....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered .....lb.	3.05	— 3.10
Select, Pipe, bright .....lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Garlic, on strings .....string.	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) .....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label. ....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German White Silver Label. ....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Gelsemine (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelsemine, C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—
Gelsemium Root .....lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root .....lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered .....lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African .....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached .....lb.	.30	— .32
Ground .....lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered .....lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng .....lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) .....lb.	.10	— .13
Glucose .....lb.	.61	— .63
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added .....lb.	.65	— .66
in cans .....lb.	.71	— .73
Less .....lb.	—	—
Glycin (developer), 10-oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	—	Nominal
Glycin .....lb.	—	Nominal
Glycin .....lb.	—	Nominal
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal .....oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder .....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v. ....doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ¼-oz. v. ....oz.	—	— 12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) ....lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root .....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered .....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise .....lb.	4.00	—
Powdered .....lb.	4.50	—
Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb.	—	— .25
Powdered .....lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa .....lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin .....lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered .....lb.	.50	— .55
Wood rasped .....lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquor .....oz.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate .....oz.	6.00	— 6.50
Phosphite .....oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.) .....oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote) .....oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiacuin .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paulinia) .....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered .....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylon) .....oz.	—	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips .....lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet .....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol .....oz.	—	—
Heliotropin .....oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd. ....lb.	.31	— .35
Helmitol .....lb.	—	—
Hellebore Root white powd. ....lb.	.43	— .47
Hemlock Bark crushed .....lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered .....lb.	.18	— .20
Gun .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol .....oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin .....oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed .....lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol .....lb.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng. .....lb.	—	—
German .....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Powdered .....lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed .....lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves .....lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hiera Picra .....lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gr. vials .....ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk. ....gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide .....gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride .....gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate .....gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained .....lb.	.18	— .20
Hops, select (1915) .....lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. ....lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves .....lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin .....oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root .....lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P. ....oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Hydrochloride .....oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Sulphate .....oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate .....oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl. ....lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal .....lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical .....lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob. 1 gr. v. gr. ....ea.	.32	— .37
Hyoscynam. (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscynamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials .....ea.	—	— .75
Crystals, white .....gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide .....gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone .....oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer.) ....oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss .....lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthialbin .....oz.	—	—
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 Oin bot. ..	—	— 1.05

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—	Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	—	1.10
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	—	Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	—	.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	.23	—	.35
1 oz.	oz.	—	—	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—	.25
Indigo Bengal, true	oz.	3.75	—	Lecithin	oz.	—	—	2.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	—	Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—	.20
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	—	Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	—	.25
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	—	—	Ground	lb.	.20	—	.25
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Lenigallol	oz.	—	—	1.00
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	—	Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	.85
Monobromide	oz.	—	—	Licorice Barracco $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	lb.	—	—	—
Monochloride	oz.	—	—	Corigliano	lb.	—	—	—
Trichloride	oz.	—	—	Mase	lb.	—	—	—
Idopin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—	Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	—	.40
Idol	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Iodothyrene, 1/2-oz. vials	oz.	—	—	Lilacine	oz.	.75	—	.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.70	—	Assort., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	lb.	.064	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	2.80	—	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.12	—	.16
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	Assort., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	—	Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.17	—	.20
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—	Litharge	lb.	.23	—	.24
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	—	.22
Benzoyate	oz.	.40	—	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.30
Bromide	oz.	.18	—	Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	—	.25
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	—	Bitartrate	oz.	—	—	.25
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	Bromide	lb.	3.25	—	.35
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	—	Carbonate	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
and Quin, Cit. U. S. P.	lb.	.98	—	Citrate	oz.	—	—	.27
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	—	Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.30	—	.24
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.48
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	Salicylate	lb.	3.15	—	.35	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	—	Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	—	.20
Iodide	oz.	.28	—	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Syrup	lb.	.40	—	Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	—	.38
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	—	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—	Lobelia (Resinoid)	lb.	.70	—	1.10
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—	Lodestone	lb.	.30	—	.35
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.45	—	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40
Peptonized	lb.	—	—	London-Purple	lb.	.20	—	.30
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	—	Loveage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	—	1.00
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	—	Seed	lb.	.60	—	.70
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	—	Lupulin	lb.	3.00	—	.35
Protocarb. (Vallet's M.)	lb.	.30	—	Lycotol	lb.	—	—	.45
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	—	Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	—	.18
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	—	Mace, whole	lb.	.80	—	.90
Salicylate	lb.	.20	—	Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	—	.45
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Solution	lb.	.09	—	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	lb.	—	—	—
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—	Magnesium, Benzoyate	oz.	—	—	.45
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	—	Carbonate, U. S. P.	4 ozs.	.37	—	.39
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	—	2 oz.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.33
Dried	lb.	.15	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—	Lactate	oz.	—	—	.25
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	—	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	—	.65
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	Ribbon	oz.	.75	—	.95
Valerate	lb.	.80	—	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.40
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	—	Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	—	.50
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	4.75	—	Technical	lb.	.36	—	.38
American	lb.	.90	—	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	—	.42
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	—	Technical, kegs	lb.	—	—	.21
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	Bibs.	lb.	—	—	.20
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.40	—	Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	—	.90
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	—	Technical	lb.	.80	—	.85
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	—	Peroxide	lb.	2.45	—	.26
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—	Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	—	.08
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	—	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	—	.125
Kamala	lb.	1.90	—	Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.051/2	—	.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.25
Purified	lb.	—	—	Dried	lb.	.20	—	.30
Kaolin	lb.	.07	—	Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—	—	—
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	—	Blue, small	lb.	1.90	—	.195
Powdered	lb.	.72	—	Manaca Root	lb.	.45	—	.50
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.25	—	Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25
Koussou powdered	lb.	.65	—	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	—	.40
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	—	Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	—	.10
Lactophenin	oz.	—	—	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	—	.85
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.36
Latoline	lb.	—	—	Iodide	lb.	2.30	—	.240
Anhydrons	lb.	—	—	Lactate	oz.	—	—	.42
Latum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	—	.20
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Peptonized	lb.	3.00	—	.45
(See also Adeps Lanae)	lb.	—	—	Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	—	.65
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	—	Sulphur, pure crys.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.37	—	Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	—	.150
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	—	Small	lb.	1.20	—	.125
Extra	lb.	.45	—	Sorts	lb.	.85	—	.90
Hand picked	lb.	.55	—	Majororam Leaves	lb.	.28	—	.65
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.28	—	Mastic	lb.	.80	—	.85
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	—	Matio leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50
Chloride	lb.	.75	—	Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	—	.36

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Oil, Copiba, pure	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Coriander	oz. 2.00	- 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ... gal.	1.55	- 1.60
Creton	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Cubeb	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Cumin	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Dill	oz. .45	- .50
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.50	- 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Fusel, Crude	gal. 4.75	- 5.25
Pure	lb. .90	- 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb. 16.50	- 18.50
Turkish	lb. 14.50	- 15.00
Ginger	oz. .55	- .60
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	- 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross 7.00	- 7.50
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	- 3.25
Hemlock	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Hienbane	lb. -	- 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb. 19.00	- 20.00
Wood	lb. 3.50	- 4.00
Lard	gal. 2.00	- 2.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. -	-
Flowers	lb. 5.50	- 6.00
Garden, French	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Spike	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Lemon	lb. 1.35	- 1.55
Lemongrass	lb. 1.50	- 1.60
Lime, expressed	lb. 3.40	- 3.50
Distilled	lb. 1.35	- 1.50
Limed boiled	gal. 1.40	- 1.45
Raw	gal. 1.36	- 1.45
Lobelia	oz. .75	-
Mace, distilled	lb. 3.25	- 4.00
Expressed	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz. -	- 1.30
Mustard, artificial	oz. 1.85	- 2.50
Essential	oz. 1.90	- 1.95
Musk	oz. -	- 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.35	- 1.40
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 3.50	- 4.00
Petale, extra	oz. 4.00	- 4.25
Nutmeg	lb. 1.90	- 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal. 3.25	- 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 3.10	- 3.35
Malaga	gal. 1.90	- 1.95
Pompeian	gal. 2.70	- 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb. 2.25	- 2.50
Sweet	lb. 3.25	- 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb. .35	- .90
Palm Lagos	lb. .16	- .20
Kernel	lb. .30	- .35
Paraffin, Domestic	gal. 1.40	- 1.50
Light	gal. -	-
Russian	gal. -	-
Patchouli	oz. 1.25	- 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb. .45	- .55
Peanut	gal. 1.85	- 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb. 2.30	- 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. -	-
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. .25	- .260
Hotchkiss	lb. 3.50	- 3.75
Western	lb. 2.50	- 2.60
Petit Grain	oz. .75	- .85
Pimenta	lb. 2.10	- 2.50
Pine Needles	lb. 1.10	- 1.70
Rape Seed	gal. 1.70	- 1.85
Rhodinol	oz. -	- 4.00
Rhodium	oz. .30	- .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. 26.00	- 26.50
Artificial	oz. 3.50	- 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Trieste	lb. .75	- .90
Rosin	gal. .40	- .76
Rue, pure	oz. .50	- .60
Sage	oz. -	- .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. 1.55	- 1.60
Sandalwood, English	lb. 13.00	- 13.75
West Indian	lb. 6.75	- 7.00
Sassafraz	lb. .75	- .80
Savin	lb. 9.50	- 10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb. 2.50	- 2.75
Sperm, winter, bleached gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Spruce	lb. .75	- .90
Tansy	lb. 3.25	- 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal. .40	- .50
Thyme, commercial	lb. .35	- .75
Red No. 1	lb. 1.55	- 1.65
White	lb. 1.75	- 2.00
Whale	gal. .70	- .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 4.00	- 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	- 6.50
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Synthetic	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. -	-
Wormwood Amer., good	lb. 5.75	- 6.00
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. 4.50	- 5.50
Ointment, Citrine	lb. .83	- .90
Iodine	lb. -	- 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb. 1.31	- 1.40
1-3 Mercury	lb. .95	- 1.05
Zinc Oxide	lb. -	- .50
Opium (Natural)	lb. 27.00	- 30.00
Granulated	lb. 31.00	- 34.00
U. S. P. powdered	lb. 29.00	- 32.00
Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	- 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb. .10	- .18
Orphol	oz. -	-
Orris, Florentine	lb. .26	- .30
Select Finger	lb. 2.40	- 2.50
Verona	lb. .20	- .25
Orthoform	oz. -	- 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb. Nominal	-
1-oz.	oz. .80	-
Ortol Bisulphite, tubes	set .50	-
Ovaraden	oz. -	- 1.30
Ovarin	oz. 5.00	- 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb. - 2.00	-
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.e.a.	oz. -	- 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz. .25	- .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	- .70
Paraffin	lb. .20	- .25
Paraform	oz. .14	- .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb. -	- 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz. -	-
Parreira Brava Root	lb. .45	- .50
Paris Green	lb. .55	- .58
Parsley Seed	lb. .28	- .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb. .50	- .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.e.a.	oz. -	- 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	oz. -	- 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb. .45	- .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	- .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb. .30	- .35
White	lb. .28	- .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .70	- .75
Leaves, pressed, o.z.	lb. .25	- .35
Persian Berries	lb. .45	- .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb. .21	- .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. -	- 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz. -	- 2.10
Pheno-bromate	oz. -	- 2.00
Pheno-bismuth	oz. .80	-
Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.45	- 1.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 2.20	- 2.36
Photol	oz. -	- 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb. .22	- .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr. .10	- .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr. .10	- .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr. .40	- .40
Nitrate	oz. .07	- .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr. .10	-
Pink Root, true	lb. .55	- .60
Piperidine	oz. -	- 1.00
Piper	oz. 1.00	- 1.20
Piperazine	10 grm. vial	3.00
Pipisewwa Leaves	lb. .32	- .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .28	- .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl. 2.90	- 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl. 4.25	- 4.50
Platinat Ammonium Chloro	oz. -	-
gr. vials	ea. 1.80	- 2.00
Platinat Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea. 2.00	- 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	- .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz. .50	- .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	oz. 3.25	- 3.70
Poke Berries	lb. .20	- .22
Root	lb. .16	- .20
Powdered	lb. .20	- .25
Poppy Heads	lb. .60	- .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb. .85	- .90
White	lb. .36	- .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
White, sticks	lb. 1.80	- 2.00
Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.60	- 1.65
Arsenate	oz. .12	- .15
Arsenite	oz. -	- .15
Benzzoate	oz. .30	- .45
Bicarbonate	lb. 1.55	- 1.75
Bichromate	lb. .50	- .55
Bisulphite, cryst.	lb. .80	-
C. P.	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Bisulphite	lb. 1.60	- 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb. .51	- .55
Borate	lb. -	- .90
Potassium Bromide	lb. 1.15	- 1.35
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)lb	lb. 1.00	- 1.10
U. S. P.	lb. -	- 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. 1.70	- 1.85
Chlorate	lb. .56	- .70
Granulated	lb. .78	- .85
Powdered	lb. .57	- .72
Chloride, C. P.	lb. 1.35	- 1.45
Citrate	lb. 1.95	- 2.05
Cyanide	lb. 2.50	- 2.75
Fluoride	lb. 3.75	- 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz. .27	- .30
Hypophosphate	lb. 2.10	- 2.20
Iodide	lb. 3.25	- 3.50
Iodate	oz. -	- .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb. -	- 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz. .20	- .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb. 1.50	- 1.80
Nitrate	lb. .40	- .54
Powdered	lb. .35	- .45
C. P.	lb. .50	- .60
Permanganate	lb. 4.80	- 5.25
Pheno-sulphonate	oz. -	- .32
C. P.	lb. -	-
Prussiate, red	lb. 2.80	- 2.85
Yellow	lb. 1.35	- 1.45
Salicylate	oz. .20	- .25
Sulphate	lb. .80	- .90
Sulphide	lb. 1.10	- 1.40
C. P.	lb. .90	- 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb. .25	- .30
Powdered	lb. .32	- .37
Berries	lb. .25	- .30
Protargol	oz. 1.25	- 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	- 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	- .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz. 2.50	- 3.00
Pyridine	oz. -	- 2.50
Pyramidon	oz. -	- .80
Pyroacetochin Resublimed	oz. -	- .80
Quassia, rasped	lb. .18	- .22
Powdered	lb. .24	- .28
Quebracho Bark	lb. .45	- .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb. .25	- .30
Quince Seed	lb. 1.10	- 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz. .82	- 1.00
Sulph	oz. .47	- .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz. -	- 1.64
Acetate	oz. -	- 1.81
Bimurate	oz. -	- 1.60
Arsenate	oz. -	- 1.60
Benzzoate	oz. -	-
Bisulphate	oz. .85	- 1.00
Carbolate	oz. -	-
Citrate	oz. -	- 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz. -	- 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz. -	- 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz. -	- 1.42
Hypophosphate	oz. -	- 1.61
Pheno-sulphonate	oz. -	- 1.44
Phosphate	oz. -	-
Lactate	oz. -	- 1.61
Salicylate	oz. -	- 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz. 80	- 81
5-oz. cans	oz. .83	- .85
1-oz. cans	oz. .88	- .90
Valerate	oz. -	-
Rape Seed, English	lb. .12	- .14
German	lb. .10	- .13
Raspberries, dried	lb. .60	- .65
Red Saunders	lb. .16	- .20
Rennet, powder	oz. -	- .75
Resin, common	lb. .06	- .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb. 8.00	- 8.25
Powdered	lb. .12	- .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz. -	- 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	lb. 1.25	- 1.30
Rhatany Root	lb. .27	- .35
Rhamini (Resinoid)	oz. -	- 1.00
Rhodol (Developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb. -	-
1-oz.	oz. -	-
Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .55	- .85
Clippings	lb. .35	- .45
Powdered	lb. .75	- 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb. .40	- .45
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb. -	-
3-oz. bottle incl.	oz. -	-
Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	- 1.20
Red	lb. 1.90	- 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb. .55	- .60
Leaves	lb. -	-
Rotten Stone	lb. .40	- .45
Leaves	lb. .07	- .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz. 2.00	- 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	—	2.60	Sodium Phosphate, cryst. ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Saffron, Amer. (safflower) ..lb.	.75	—	.80	Pure, cryst. ....lb.	.10	—	.14	
Spanish true Valencia ....lb.	12.50	—	13.00	Recrystallized ....lb.	.16	—	.17	
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	—	.40	Dried ....lb.	.26	—	.28
Domestic	lb.	.50	—	.60	Phosphomolybdate ....oz.	.47	—	.55
Sajodin Tabs. ....vial	.75	—	.90	Salicylate ....lb.	1.35	—	1.55	
St. John's Bread ....lb.	.12	—	.15	From Oil Wintergreen ....lb.	4.25	—	5.00	
Salicin	oz.	1.50	—	1.60	Silicate, dry ....lb.	.12	—	.20
Saliformin	oz.	—	—	Liquid ....lb.	.06	—	.08	
Salipyrin	oz.	—	—	Silicofluoride ....oz.	—	—	.15	
Salol ....lb.	1.95	—	2.05	Succinate ....lb.	6.00	—	6.50	
Salophen ....tube	1.50	—	1.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) ....lb.	.04	—	.05	
Salouquinine	oz.	—	—	Pure cryst. ....lb.	.08	—	.12	
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	—	—	Dry ....lb.	.08	—	.12	
Sandalwood ....lb.	.25	—	.30	Sulphide ....lb.	.30	—	.35	
Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40	Sulphite, cryst. ....lb.	.12	—	.17
Sandarac, Gum, clean ....lb.	.60	—	.65	Pure, dried (Anhydrous) ....lb.	.24	—	.27	
Sanguinarin (Resinoid) ..oz.	—	—	—	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8 ....lb.	1.00	—	1.60	
Santonin	oz.	3.05	—	3.12	Valerate ....oz.	—	—	.75
Saponin crude ....lb.	—	—	—	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) ....lb.	.34	—	.44	
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut ....lb.	.52	—	.58	Spartein, Sulph. ....oz.	3.00	—	3.10	
Mexican cut ....lb.	.30	—	.35	Spearmint Leaves, ozs. ....lb.	.34	—	.38	
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	Spermaceti, cakes ....lb.	.36	—	.38
Bark ....lb.	.17	—	.22	Spikenard Root ....lb.	.35	—	.40	
Sassafras, Pith ....oz.	.18	—	.20	Spruce Gum ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Satrapol ....oz.	—	—	—	Extra ....lb.	.150	—	.165	
Saw Palmetto Berries ....lb.	.18	—	.20	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.64	—	.74	
Scammony, Resin ....oz.	.25	—	.30	Aromatic ....lb.	.60	—	.65	
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz. ....gr. vial	—	—	—	Ether, comp. ....lb.	—	—	1.80	
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. ....ea.	3.50	—	3.75	Nitrous, U. S. P. ....lb.	.52	—	.60	
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v. ....ea.	.75	—	1.00	Spirits Turpentine ....gal.	.51	—	.63	
Senecin (Resinoid) ..oz.	—	—	—	Squawvine Root ....lb.	.46	—	.58	
Seneca Root ....lb.	.80	—	.90	Squill Root, white ....lb.	.20	—	.24	
Seidlitz Mixture ....lb.	.31	—	.36	Starch, iodized ....lb.	—	—	4.20	
Senna Leaves Alexandria ....lb.	.75	—	.90	Stavesacre, seed ....lb.	.50	—	.60	
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65	Stillingia Root ....lb.	.20	—	.25
Tinnevelly select ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered ....lb.	.26	—	.30	
Senna Poda ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Storax, liquid ....lb.	—	—	9.00	
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle ....lb.	—	—	—	Stovain, 3/4-oz. ....doz.	—	—	9.00	
3-oz. ....oz.	—	—	—	Stramonium Leaves ....doz.	—	—	16.00	
Sepia, True ....oz.	—	—	—	Powdered ....lb.	.35	—	.40	
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root) ....lb.	.50	—	.55	Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.45	—	.50	
Silver, Chloride ....oz.	.73	—	.80	Seed ....lb.	.20	—	.22	
Citrate ....oz.	—	—	—	Strontrium Acetate ....oz.	.10	—	.12	
Cyanide ....oz.	1.04	—	1.10	Bromide ....lb.	.55	—	1.10	
Iodide ....oz.	—	—	—	Carbonate ....lb.	.40	—	.60	
Lactate ....oz.	—	—	—	Chloride ....lb.	.24	—	.28	
Nitrate, cryst. ....oz.	.53	—	.58	Lactate ....oz.	.18	—	.22	
Fused Cones ....oz.	.55	—	.60	Nitrate, dry ....lb.	.33	—	.40	
Nucleinates ....oz.	.55	—	.65	Granular, C. P. ....lb.	—	—	—	
Oxide ....oz.	—	—	—	Peroxide (Hydrated) ....lb.	2.75	—	3.00	
Simaruba, Bark of Root ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Alk., pow'd., 3/4th-oz. v. ....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	
Skullcap Leaves ....lb.	.32	—	.40	Arsenate ....oz.	1.50	—	1.75	
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	Arsenite ....oz.	—	—	2.35	
Skunk Cabbage ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Glycerophosphate, 3/4-oz. v. ....lb.	—	—	3.35	
Smilacin (Resinoid) ..oz.	—	—	—	Hypophosphite ....oz.	—	—	2.75	
Snakeroot, Canada ....lb.	.35	—	.45	Nitrate, 5/8th oz. v. ....oz.	—	—	2.35	
Soap, Castile, green ....lb.	.20	—	.22	Phosphate ....oz.	—	—	2.35	
Mottled, genuine ....lb.	.20	—	.22	Sulphate, 3/4th oz. v. ....oz.	—	—	1.85	
White Conti's ....lb.	.38	—	.45	Sublimine, S. & G. ....lb.	—	—	.50	
Soft, green ....lb.	.23	—	.26	Sugar of Milk, powdered ....lb.	.42	—	.45	
Soap Tree Bark, whole ....lb.	.12	—	.16	1-lb. cartons ....lb.	.42	—	.45	
Cut ....lb.	.23	—	.28	Sulfonal, Bayer ....oz.	—	—	1.35	
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	L. & F. ....oz.	—	—	1.00	
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused ....lb.	.50	—	.60	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. ....oz.	1.00	—	1.06	
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks. ....lb.	—	—	—	Sulphonethylmeth., U. S. P. ....oz.	1.25	—	1.35	
Sodium, Acetate ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphophthaloyl ....lb.	—	—	2.50	
Arsenate ....lb.	.25	—	.60	Sulphur Chloride ....lb.	.50	—	.50	
Arsenite, pure ....lb.	.75	—	.85	Flowers ....lb.	.08	—	.09	
Benzzoate ....lb.	8.00	—	9.00	Iodide ....lb.	.28	—	.32	
Bicarbonate ....lb.	.03	—	.07	Last precipitated ....lb.	.53	—	.58	
Bichromate ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Roll ....lb.	.05	—	.06	
C. P., powdered ....oz.	.08	—	.10	Washed ....lb.	.09	—	.12	
Bitartrate ....lb.	.80	—	.90	Sumac bark ....lb.	.12	—	.16	
Bromide ....lb.	.65	—	.75	Summer Savory Leaves ....lb.	.35	—	.40	
Cacodylate, 1 oz. ....ea.	2.50	—	2.75	Talcum powdered ....lb.	.07	—	.12	
Carbon (Sal Soda) C. P., cryst. ....lb.	.024	—	.04	Purified ....lb.	.04	—	.06	
Dried purified ....lb.	.16	—	.18	Tamarinds ....kegs.	4.75	—	5.00	
Granulated ....lb.	.024	—	.04	Tannalbin ....oz.	—	—	.85	
Chlorate ....lb.	.45	—	.75	Tannofrom ....oz.	—	—	.50	
Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	.15	—	.18	Tar, Barbadoes ....gal.	.80	—	.90	
Cinnamate ....lb.	.60	—	.70	No. Carolina, pt. cans ....doz.	—	—	1.25	
Citrate ....lb.	.80	—	.85	Tartar Emetic ....lb.	.70	—	.76	
Cyanide ....lb.	—	—	—	Terebene (Optic, inact.) ....lb.	—	—	.75	
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. ....oz.	.18	—	.22	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car. ....lb.	.60	—	.65	
Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Terpinol ....lb.	.95	—	1.05	
Hyposulphite, cryst. ....lb.	.04	—	.06	Thalline sulphate ....oz.	7.50	—	8.00	
Kegs, 112 lbs. ....lb.	.02	—	.03	Theobromine ....oz.	—	—	.35	
Granular ....lb.	.024	—	.06	Theocin ....oz.	—	—	2.70	
Iodide (ox. 37-40) ....lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Thephin .....oz.	—	—	—	
Lactophosphate ....oz.	.20	—	.25	Thiosinamine ....lb.	—	—	—	
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. ....lb.	.17	—	.20	Thiocarbamide ....oz.	—	—	—	
Nitrate ....lb.	.17	—	.30	Thiocol ....oz.	—	—	—	
Nitrite ....lb.	.17	—	.30	Thyme herb ....lb.	—	—	—	
Oxalate ....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Thymol ....lb.	20.00	—	21.00	
Perborate ....lb.	.55	—	.60	Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb.	18.00	—	18.75	
Permanganate ....lb.	—	—	—	Thyroids ....lb.	—	—	—	
Phenisulphonate ....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Tilia Flowers no leaves ....lb.	.55	—	.65	

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 21 to May 28—Exports for Month of April.

Imports

ACID, CITRIC—
10 barrels, 5,600 pounds.
AGAR AGAR—
89 bales, 17,800 pounds.
ALBUMEN, EGG—
30 cases, 6,000 pounds.
112 cases, 22,400 pounds.
94 cases, 18,600 pounds.
200 cases, 44,000 pounds.
63 cases, 13,660 pounds.
168 cases, 39,960 pounds.
747 cases, 164,340 pounds.
105 cases, 23,100 pounds.
145 cases, 31,900 pounds.
175 cases, 38,500 pounds.
66 cases, 14,520 pounds.
BALSAM COPAIBA—
10 cases, 800 pounds.
BARK CINCHONA—
233 bags, 46,600 pounds.
BEANS, VANILLA—
29 cases, 5,800 pounds.
CAMPHOR, REFINED—
50 cases, 5,000 pounds.
100 cases, 10,000 pounds.
500 cases, 50,000 pounds.
198 cases, 19,800 pounds.
COPRA—
6,900 bags, 936,487 pounds.
580 bags, 107,371 pounds.
640 bags, 115,698 pounds.
4,788 bags, 300,000 pounds.
4,082 bags, 510,250 pounds.
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
204 casks, 51,000 pounds, indigo.
51 cases, 11,983 pounds, indigo.
10 cases, 6,450 pounds, orchil liquor.
ERGOT, RYE—
29 bags, 3,915 pounds.
ESSENTIAL OILS—
100 cases, 1,000 gallons, peppermint.
37 cases, 370 gallons, lemon.
10 cases, 100 gallons, citronella.
9 cases, 90 gallons, bergamot.
25 cases, 250 gallons, lemon.
14 cases, 140 gallons, eucalyptus.
GALL NUTS—
84 cases, 22,260 pounds.
100 cases, 26,500 pounds.
GELATIN—
20 bales, 4,400 pounds.
GUMS—
61 cases, 8,074 pounds, benzoin.
6 cases, 690 pounds, arabic.
17 bags, 2,295 pounds, tragacanth.
HERBS—
2 bales, 200 pounds, medicinal.
IRON OXIDE—
42 casks, 24,780 pounds.
16 casks, 9,440 pounds.
ISINGLASS—
5 bales, 500 pounds.
MENTHOL—
4 cases, 240 pounds.
100 cases, 6,000 pounds.
100 cases, 6,000 pounds.
MYROBALANS—
10,257 pockets, 564,135 pounds.
4,600 pockets, 253,000 pounds.
OILS—
1 cask, 500 gallons, Cajuput.
2 crates, 100 gallons, Cajuput.
4 cases, 40 gallons, Cajuput.

2,000 cases, 20,000 gallons, camphor.
500 cases, 50,000 gallons, camphor.
50 cases, 3,000 pounds, cassia.
25 cases, 1,695 pounds, cassia.
1 case, 10 gallons, castor.
3 drums, 600 gallons, castor.
500 cases, 50,000 gallons, castor.
10 drums, 5,520 pounds, citronella.
12 drums, 12,600 pounds, citronella.
22 drums, 29,400 pounds, citronella.
500 cases, 5,000 gallons, coconut.
1,056 tons, in bulk, coconut.
10 cases, 100 gallons, cod oil.
286 cases, 14,300 gallons, cottonseed.
1,000 cases, 10,000 gallons, herring.
1,300 cases, 13,000 gallons, herring.
6 cases, 420 pounds, herring.
1,000 cases, 16,000 gallons, peanut.
1,000 cases, 10,000 gallons, soya bean.
170 barrels, 8,500 gallons, soya bean.
4 cases, 40 gallons, vegetable.
QUICKSILVER—
12 flasks, 900 pounds.
QUININE—
5 cases, 2,500 ounces sulphate.
ROOTS—
4,605 bales, 1,611,750 pounds, licorice.
26 bales, 5,200 pounds, medicinal.
91 cases, 1,956 pounds, rhubarb.
36 cases, 7,740 pounds, rhubarb.
18 cases, 3,870 pounds, rhubarb.
32 cases, 6,880 pounds, rhubarb.
55 bags, 9,900 pounds, jalap.
SAFROL—
500 cases, 5,000 pounds.
500 cases, 5,000 pounds.
SANDALWOOD—
205 baskets, 58,876 pounds.
115 baskets, 38,033 pounds.
2,938 pieces, 46,780 pounds.
SEEDS—
40 cases, 2,200 pounds, cardamom.
20 cases, 1,000 pounds, cardamom.
733 bags, 2,635 bushels, castor.
2,825 bags, 9,887 bushels, castor.
313 bags, 39,125 pounds, hemp.
492 bags, 62,250 pounds, hemp.
315 bags, 39,375 pounds, hemp.
350 bags, 38,500 pounds, rapeseed.
350 bags, 35,000 pounds, sesame.
SENNA LEAVES—
15 bales, 4,275 pounds.
SELLAC—
312 bags, 51,168 pounds.
SODIUM PEROXIDE—
38 cases, 3,800 pounds.
SPICES—
100 cases, 200 bales, 34,904 pounds, cassia.
356 cases, 30,065 pounds, cassia.
926 bales, 70,657 pounds, cassia.
50 cases, 3,300 pounds, cassia.
500 bales, 40,000 pounds, cassia.
500 bales, 40,000 pounds, cassia.
100 cases, 500 bales, 46,600 pounds, cassia.
224 bags, 17,920 pounds, chillies.
140 bags, 11,200 pounds, chillies.
121 cases, 7,865 pounds, nutmegs.
119 cases, 15,659 pounds, nutmegs.
150 cases, 27,710 pounds, nutmegs.
150 cases, 27,717 pounds, nutmegs.
24 cases, 4,287 pounds, nutmegs.
333 cases, 52,646 pounds, nutmegs.
866 cases, 104,465 pounds, nutmegs.
131 cases, 27,800 pounds, nutmegs.
SPONGES—
22 bales, 2,200 pounds.
27 bales, 2,700 pounds.
24 bales, 2,400 pounds.
WAX—
100 cases, 15,000 pounds, vegetable.
400 cases, 60,000 pounds, vegetable.
100 cases, 15,000 pounds, vegetable.

Exports

ACID, SULPHURIC—7,380 lbs., \$408, Norway; 859 lbs., \$32, Costa Rica; 175 lbs., \$15, Panama; 28,359 lbs., \$1,321, Mexico; 1,400 lbs., \$35, Newfoundland; 380 lbs., \$20, Barbados.
ALCOHOL—52 gals., \$39, Trinidad; 100 lbs., \$68, Newfoundland; 1,860,719 gals., \$715,068, France; 17 gals., \$14, Panama; 43 gals., \$32, Jamaica; 1,921 gals., \$818, Bermuda.
ALCOHOL, WOOD—3,987 gals., \$4,557, France; 1,000 gals., \$640, England; 4 gals., \$2, Panama; 53 gals., \$60, Hayti; 25 gals., \$17, Argentina.
BARK EXTRACTS—\$255, Spain; \$29,144, England; \$255, Spain; \$76, Canada; \$1,828, Cuba; \$1,000, Argentina; \$671, Chile; \$289, Peru; \$1,081, Uruguay.
CADMUM—2,200 lbs., \$2,200, Italy; 214 lbs., \$29, France.
CALCIUM CARBIDE—2,595 lbs., \$120, Jamaica; 16,940 lbs., \$736, Panama; 3,000 lbs., \$140, Honduras; 6,123 lbs., \$240; Nicaragua; 18,500 lbs., \$678, Guatemala; 10,200 lbs., \$47, Costa Rica.
COPPER SULPHATE—200 lbs., \$24, Guatemala; 508,292 lbs., \$74,983, Portugal; 5,829,999 lbs., \$554,411, France; 10,330 lbs., \$1,050, Norway.
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$256,180, England; \$35,107, Spain; \$31,633, Portugal; \$179,648, Italy; \$1,439, Norway; \$82,237, France; \$6,109, Finland; \$256,180, England; \$23,707, Scotland.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$3,637, England; \$2, British Honduras, \$25, France; \$30, Guatemala; \$163, Spain; \$40, Honduras; \$1,496, Panama.
FLAXSEED—2 bushels, \$8, British Guiana; 4 bushels, \$15, Bermuda.
GLUCOSE—199,246 lbs., \$6,496, Denmark; 2,698,515 lbs., \$87,442, France; 10,002,487 lbs., \$315,746, England; 2,391,162 lbs., \$78,570, Scotland; 320,188 lbs., \$10,475; Portugal, 59,664 lbs., \$1,914, Norway.
GINSENG ROOT—3,011 lbs., \$18,055, Hongkong.
PEPPERMINT OIL—472 lbs., \$1,430, New Zealand; 5 lbs., \$16, Newfoundland; 1,954 lbs., \$4,062, France; 600 lbs., \$1,320, England; 121 lbs., \$34, Argentina.
QUICKSILVER—25 lbs., \$35, Colombia; 792 lbs., \$640, Dutch East Indies; 535 lbs., \$845, French Guiana.
PERFUMERY—\$15,404, Denmark; \$3,650, France; \$1,902, Gibraltar; \$4,097, Norway; \$454, Italy; \$66, Portugal; \$2,533, Spain.
PETROLEUM JELLY—\$5,215, France; \$5, Italy; \$350, Portugal; \$5,000, Russia in Europe; \$122, Spain; \$44,484, England; \$114, Costa Rica; \$59, Bermuda; \$87, British Honduras; \$8,585, Scotland.
ROOTS AND HERBS—\$834, Denmark; \$117, Guatemala; \$12, Costa Rica; \$38,243, England; \$32, British Honduras; \$17,027, Italy; \$3,649, France; \$142, Nicaragua; \$42, Panama; \$1,132, Mexico; \$12, Newfoundland.
SODIUM SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—\$2,800, Denmark; \$10,771, Sweden; \$4,650, Russia in Europe; \$21,340, Spain; \$12,038, Portugal; \$53,767, France; \$2,800, Denmark; \$26,759, Italy; \$66,135, Norway; \$13,629, England; \$2,027, Switzerland.
SPONGES—15 lbs., \$12, Nicaragua; 11 lbs., \$11, Newfoundland; 28 lbs., \$9, Cuba; 25 lbs., \$20, Trinidad; 205 lbs., \$224, Mexico.
SULPHUR, CRUDE—26 tons, \$1,041, British Guiana; 451 tons, \$15,125, Brazil; 15 tons, \$435, Argentina; 30 tons, \$999, Denmark; 6 tons, \$238, Chile.
ZINC OXIDE—200 lbs., \$41, Nicaragua; 700 lbs., \$91, Panama; 72,300 lbs., \$6,500, Italy; 120,825 lbs., \$11,080, France; 986,710 lbs., \$99,412, England.

According to the British Consul at Ekaterinburg, Russia, the 1916 output of platinum in the Urals amounted to 86,500 troy ounces, only about three-fourths of the output in 1915. The chief causes of the decline in the production of platinum are the shortage of labor, the difficulty in obtaining spare parts of dredges and the exhaustion of the richer alluvial deposits. New alluvia will undoubtedly be found when extensive prospecting is re-

memorial exercises for Thomas F. Main, of The Tarant Company, and formerly secretary of the College of Pharmacy, were held on May 22 at the college building in West Sixty-eighth street.

C. G. Kiebstel, of Gloversville, N. Y., has been appointed representative in this State of the Rohm & Hass Co., a Delaware corporation, manufacturing drugs and chemicals and capitalized at \$1,000,000.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

In addition to the stringent rules governing the buying and selling of oils and oil seeds which went into effect on the first day of this month, the British Ministry of Munitions now has in contemplation an extension to castor beans of the regulation requiring the return of glycerine contents. Under existing conditions this, it is figured, would add about 5c a pound to the cost of castor oil. The trade demands for castor oil are far in excess of the ability of producers to meet them at all promptly, with the result that their production is and for a long time past has been sold months in advance. It is now practically impossible for the buyer who has immediate need for a supply of this oil to obtain it except by the payment to second hands of premiums on the manufacturers' quotations, ranging from 2c to 5c a pound.

At the London Auction Sale of Drugs on May 4 balsam Peru was offered in rather heavy quantity and sold well below recent values. Chips quillaia bark sold "without reserve" at fully 15s below private sales, as business has been done this week at 60s, and whole bark is 45s per cwt. on spot. A very heavy fall took place in the value of Japan refined camphor, of which 100 cases in 2½-lb. slabs were catalogued "without reserve." Immediately prior to the auctions this make had sold at 3s 9d, but the hammer fell to the first lot at 3s, and subsequent lots were sold down to 2s 7d, though recovering at the close to 2s 9d per lb.

Following are the London shellac statistics for the month of April, the figures being in cases:

	1917	1916	1915	1914
Landed	617	5,425	6,224	5,118
Delivered	3,285	4,440	3,423	2,666
Stock	39,663	84,145	99,898	101,649
	Landed.	Delivered.	Stock.	
From January 1 to May 1:				
1917	2,344	16,693	39,668	
1916	17,339	27,388	84,145	

During the first half of 1916 exports of logwood from Hayti were heavy on account of the high prices paid. The shipments amounted to 10,349 tons from Aux Cayes and 8,971 tons from Aquin, a total of 19,230 tons, as against 7,615 tons from both ports during 1915. The sudden fall in price has halted logwood exports since July, but large stocks aggregating 10,000 tons are stored in Aquin and Aux Cayes; parts of these, however, have recently been sold in Europe. Seventy-five per cent of the wood shipped in 1916 went to the United States.

Under date of May 5 August Faber & Co., of London, say of shellac: "An active demand has been experienced for forward deliveries of second orange, and, although as is natural at the prevailing high currencies, fluctuations have been very frequent and sometimes of material extent; the general tendency throughout the week has been toward higher values."

The tomato paste makers of Catania, Italy, are handicapped by the shortage in tin cans, and a shortage of output for 1917 is expected and prices will be higher. Exports of paste to the United States as invoiced at the Catania consulate increased to 130,337 pounds, valued at \$12,702 for 1916, from 24,715 pounds valued at \$873 for 1915.

The Aryl Chemical Company of 11 East Sixteenth street has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities \$48,100 and assets \$19,567, consisting of stock, \$300; machinery at Keyport, \$18,999; office furniture, \$115; claim, \$150, and cash, \$3. Among the creditors are Joseph H. Smith of Boston, \$29,108, and J. P. Devine Company, \$6,581.

The stock of quinine in London on April 30 was 1,678,248 ounces, as compared with 1,306,160 ounces at the corresponding period last year, 2,463,804 ounces in 1915, and 3,812,272 ounces in 1914. The landings in London last month were 50,000 ounces, while 60,000 ounces were delivered from docks and wharves' warehouses.

The Utility By-Products Chemical Company of Newark, chemicals, colors, etc., has been formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators: I. S. Froehlich, William N. Kuhline and Gladys A. Savage, Newark.

The Suds Company, manufacturers of a washing compound, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$500,000. Incorporators: Melvin J. McKenna, New York; Henry S. Jacobs, Brooklyn; Candler Cobb, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

According to a report from London, sulphur remains very firm and without arrivals. Sicilian flowers are still £37 10s and roll £35 per ton. In the drug auction 150 bags English recovered rock sulphur lying in Newcastle were offered, of which 100 had been sold privately.

Cable advices from Bergen, Norway, to Schieffelin & Co. place the production of codliver oil thus far this season at 28,570 barrels, against 43,955 barrels in the same time last season. The catch thus far amounts to 23,000,000 fish, against 42,500,000 in the same time last year.

The General Chemical Company is to erect a laboratory at Washington and Laurel Hill avenues, Long Island City. The structure will be of steel, 48x33 feet and will cost \$6,500.

Sharp advances are taking place in the wax market from day to day due to supply and demand. Bees, canella and stearic acid waxes are principally in demand and materially higher.

St. Vincent arrowroot is reported to be in active demand in the London market, with considerable sales of common to good manufacturing at from 4½d to 6½d per pound.

The London market is reported to have been entirely cleared of fine quality asafoetida. Here supplies are declared to be small and gradually diminishing and the market is firm.

Rose oil has been advanced by one well known local house to \$22 an ounce, showing a sharp rise due to extreme scarcity.

The new peppermint crop at the West is said to be making very slow progress, owing to the prevailing unseasonably low temperatures.

Stocks of imported sesame oil are very small and future supplies uncertain owing to the stringent embargo on shipments from English ports maintained by the British Government.

Manufacturing chemists, it is stated, have been requested by the Government to discontinue the use of tin-containers owing to the scarcity of the metal.

D. H. Boyd, 20 Jacob street, Manhattan, has been appointed representative in this State of the Southern Oil and Chemical Company, a West Virginia corporation.

The Phenix Sulphur Corporation, sulphur, gypsum, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Exports of quicksilver from Vera Cruz to the United States during the first three months of 1917 amounted to 11,698 pounds.

The National Milk Sugar Company has advanced sugar of milk to 37c@39c per pound, according to quantity.

Caraway seed is unobtainable in London, according to advices received from that market yesterday.

Sales of Spanish aniseed amounting to 1,500 tons were reported by one firm at 27½c@28c per pound.

Manna is reported to have advanced recently in the primary market.

“Aspirin” Trade-Mark Suit Commenced

We have commenced suit in the United States Court against the United Drug Company, of Boston, for infringement of our Trade-mark rights to the name “Aspirin.”

Manufacturers, wholesale and retail druggists, etc., are again warned against the use of the Trade-mark “Aspirin” in marketing or selling any acetyl salicylic acid which has not been manufactured and sold by us under the Trade-mark “Aspirin.”

Any violation of our Trade-mark rights will be vigorously prosecuted.

THE BAYER COMPANY, Inc.

117 Hudson Street

New York, N. Y.

